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EMPLOYERS IN CONFERENCE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Representatives of Twelve Firms Meet With Garment Workers to Discuss Questions Under Dispute in Boston Industry

PICKET RULES ISSUED

Recent Disturbances in Streets Cause Arrests of Several Persons by Officers of Law—Strike Support Is Favored

Abraham Rosenberg, international president of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, was in conference today with several manufacturers at the Boston City Club on the strike situation. Twelve other manufacturers were in conference with officials of the strike committee at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 Warrenton street. Leon R. Eycles, general counsel for the Boston Ladies Garment Manufacturers Association, said that several meetings and conferences had been held by employers and strike committee but no final decision had been reached. He said a statement would be given out probably Wednesday. A special list of instructions to pickets was issued this morning.

John Pipino, 30 Eliot street, Lynn, a non-union garment worker employed by the Scott Company on Washington street, was arrested today on Franklin street charged with attempting to shoot Michael Gregorio of 21 Moon street, North End, one of the strike pickets. Gregorio was also arrested on the charge of assaulting Pipino.

Eva Wyzansky of Malden and Sarah Doctor of 89 West Cedar street, West End, were arrested by Officer Robert J. Ebert, charged with assault and battery, the latter also with attempt to rescue a prisoner from a policeman. Miss Wyzansky is an employee of Leopold Morse Company and was arrested in front of the union headquarters at 724 Washington street. Miss Doctor, it is alleged, tried to take the former from the hands of the policeman. Diana Frank of 248 Chambers street was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Eva Seeler on Chauncy street while the latter was on her way to work.

George E. Roewer, Jr., counsel for the strikers, has applied for a warrant against the firm of Bartello & Phillips, 92 Cornhill, which he charges advertised for help in local newspapers and did not mention the fact that there was a strike.

Five arrests on charges of assault and battery were also made. The names are Mollie Steinberg, 32 Canal street; Miss Selia Thomas, 9 Revere street, West End; Miss Elsie Toy, 125 Chambers street; Jacob Banker, 29 Dover street, and Mrs. Anbie Cavall, 3 Leverett street.

The executive board of the Women's Trade League met yesterday and acted favorably on the request of the strikers to give them support. The board voted to hold a public mass meeting in Faneuil hall, probably Friday night, when the speakers will explain the situation.

Tonight there will be a mass meeting of the 3000 members of the Cloth Makers Union, a part of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, at Paine hall, Appleton street.

THIRD FIREMEN'S ARBITER NAMED

WASHINGTON—William L. Chambers of Washington, formerly a member of the Spanish treaty commission, was today named by Chairman Knapp and Acting Labor Commissioner Hanger as the third arbitrator in the firemen's wage dispute.

Chairman Knapp, of the commerce court made the announcement in the following statement:

"The controversy between the eastern railroads and their firemen, the arbitrators appointed by the respective parties, W. W. Atterbury, for the railroads and Albert Phillips, for the firemen, having failed to agree upon the third arbitrator, within the time allowed, presiding Judge Knapp of the commerce court and Acting Labor Commissioner Hanger today appointed as third arbitrator, William L. Chambers of Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission and March 10 was fixed as the date for beginning hearings by the board of arbitration in the city of New York."

PRESIDENT SIGNS EIGHT-HOUR BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft today signed the bill limiting the hours of labor of men on government dredge and public service work to eight hours each working day.

The bill became a law with the President's signature in the presence of President Martin Cole of the International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredge Men of Duluth, Minn., and T. J. Dolan of Chicago, general secretary of the organization.

WESTERN EDUCATORS VISITING BOSTON



Left to right—L. R. Alderman, Salem, Ore.; J. F. Francis, Los Angeles; Charles S. Meek, Boise City, Ida.

RHODE ISLAND BOARD AGAINST GUARANTEEING GRAND TRUNK BONDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier's special advisory committee this afternoon decided that under no circumstances should the state of Rhode Island guarantee the bonds of the Southern New England railway for the completion of the Grand Trunk railway's extension into Rhode Island.

Arthur P. Sumner, secretary of the committee, made that statement at the end of a two-hour session today, but added that in the absence of Governor Pothier it was deemed advisable not to take any formal vote on the matter.

Banking men composing the committee were strongly opposed to the state guarantee plan advanced by President Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk and the representatives of the city of Providence were the only members who spoke in favor of the proposition. Formal action by the committee was delayed until a meeting at which Governor Pothier can be present.

At the close of the meeting, Secretary Sumner said: "It was the sense of the committee that under no circumstances should the state guarantee the Southern

NEW SCHOOL FOR WEST END

An appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a new school building in the West End, creating a new district in that congested quarter of the city, it is expected, will be passed upon by the school committee at its meeting this evening. The plans provide for a 24-room building.

It is expected also that an appropriation will be made for a new building for the Boston industrial school for boys, opened about a year ago in the old Brimmer building on Common street. Accommodations here are already inadequate. Nearly \$200,000 is asked for. Other appropriations will be made tonight, and it is expected the whole list of schoolhouse needs will be placed in the hands of Mayor Fitzgerald for his approval as soon as he returns from Palm Beach.

As soon as the budget is out of the way the committee hopes to take up the consideration of school gardens.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WEEKS HERE

The resignation of John W. Weeks as Congressman from the thirteenth district was received by Governor Foss this morning. The letter reads as follows:

Hon. Eugene N. Foss,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston,

My Dear Sir:—I hereby tender my resignation as representative in Congress from the thirteenth Massachusetts Congressional district for the sixty-third Congress, the same to take effect March 4, 1913.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS.

HERE ARE HOSTS OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD WELCOME THE MONITOR IN THEIR HOMES. ARE YOU GIVING THOSE WHO YOU KNOW WOULD LIKE THE PAPER THE BENEFIT OF ITS WHOLESOME CONTENTS? PASS' IT ALONG TODAY.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

TEACHERS WILL HEAR WESTERN SCHOOL HEADS

Widely Known Educators From Oregon, California and Idaho to Address Boston Instructors in Fremont Temple Thursday

EACH AN ORIGINATOR

System of Home Credits Involving Dish Wiping and Wood Chopping One of Novelties to Be Unfolded

That all the teachers of the city may obtain some of the uplift and attain the broader view that comes from attending a large convention of progressive educators, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent, have arranged with three prominent school superintendents of the West to address the teachers of this city in Fremont Temple Thursday afternoon. It is expected that all schools will be dismissed for the afternoon in order to give the teachers an opportunity to attend, it being believed that the pupils will gain more in the end through this inspirational contact with educators than they would by spending the usual two hours in school. This will be decided by the school committee tonight. The meeting is to be called for 1:30 or 2 o'clock. A school orchestra will play and high school cadets in uniform will act as usher.

The three speakers are L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of schools of Oregon; J. F. Francis, superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, where he succeeded Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore of Yale, and Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Boise City, Idaho. Each one of them has become distinguished in educational circles for original work that is having a telling effect upon the community. They are already in the city and intend spending the week in visiting the schools of Boston and surrounding towns. Today they are visiting the technical high school and the grade school of Newton.

Has Credit System

Superintendent Alderman is perfecting a system of credits that has attracted attention from one end of the continent to the other. It is his idea that the home and school should be brought into the closest relation, that education is not of much benefit to the individual unless it assists him in his home life. To this end he has obtained the cooperation of parents and established what he calls a school industrial credit system. It was brought about largely by his observation of two things—that the girl or boy who was obliged to do much home work did not have an equal chance in the school with the boy or girl who was not so burdened; that boys and girls who ought to be helping their parents were spending their time at play on the street. The credit system tends to correct both errors.

"Home work" in the Oregon schools has come to mean not merely lessons from books, but wiping the dishes, sweeping the floor, splitting kindling, feeding the horses and cows, and whatever other work of the home is suitable to the child.

Record cards filled out at home and signed by the parents are brought to the teacher each week. On them are chronicled such facts as these: Fed the chickens, gathered the eggs, set the table, wiped the dishes, tended the flowers, swept one floor, was in bed before 9.

It is announced that good work is allowed 10 credits toward promotion, but Mr. Alderman says it has never been necessary to include them, that he can point out whole schools where each pupil passes at 100 per cent.

The children are taking more interest in their school work and making more progress than before, says Mr. Alderman.

The system has been useful also in equalizing the home work of the children.

Through the report cards brought in, it has been found that some children were doing much more than they should and it has been possible for the teachers to call upon the parents and tell that the children were doing too much and help to arrange to lighten the burden. This system of credits has attracted much attention from educators outside of Oregon and will soon be applied in other places.

BETTER TEXTILE SCHOOLS IS AIM

Three recommendations were made in a short preliminary report on textile schools filed by the Massachusetts state board of education with the Legislature today.

First—it is recommended that no appropriation be made for the extension of any work not provided for last year.

Second—that all textile schools be put under some central supervisory authority, so as to prevent unnecessary duplication.

Third—that a careful study be made by this central supervisory authority as to the possibility of making the textile schools more useful to textile industries and textile workers.

A full report, with the facts which led to these conclusions, will be issued later.

An integral factor of today's program are the allegorical tableaux in which will

MR. WILSON NEARS CAPITAL; MR. TAFT FINISHING BUSINESS

PRESIDENT TAFT MEETS CABINET FOR LAST TIME

Chief Executive Spends Last Hours in Office With Federal Business and Preparations for His White House Departure

MANY VISITORS CALL

WASHINGTON—President Taft plans to remain at the White House all day. He spent an hour at his desk this morning after which he met a number of friends and bade them farewell. A special session with his cabinet for final consideration of his remaining official duties followed and then he went back to his desk again.

A number of legislative measures yet to be acted upon by the President were discussed in the final cabinet session. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, presented his plan for consolidation and reorganization of customs collections which, it was generally believed, the President would approve either late today or tomorrow.

The bill creating a department of labor, the rivers and harbors bill, the measure providing publicity in anti-trust testimony, the eight-hour dredger bill and other measures were all brought up for last consideration.

So engrossed was the President with business that he abandoned his customary golfing trip to the Chevy Chase Club.

Late this afternoon, when the crush that had enveloped the executive offices had subsided, President Taft called his executive force, including his assistant secretaries and personal staff before him, for a short farewell talk. He shook them all by the hand.

Shortly before the taking of oath by President-elect Wilson tomorrow, Mr. Taft will go to the capitol, where his last official duties will be the signing of the final enactments of the session.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, immediately following the inauguration, he will join his family, Secretary Hilles, and wife, and a delegation of Augusta, Ga., citizens, and start on a trip South, where the Taft family will remain three weeks before Mr. Taft returns north to New Haven, Ct., to become a professor at Yale.

(Continued on page five, column five)

WOMEN PARADE FOR SUFFRAGE AT CAPITAL

Stands Fill With Visitors Who Gather to See Pageant to Which Delegations From Many States Contribute Features

WASHINGTON—Interest in the suffragists' pageant today attracted women from all parts of the United States. As a preliminary to the inauguration, it interested the general sight-seeing crowds pouring into the capital.

Inaugural visitors were early astir, and

at 10 o'clock grandstands had begun to fill.

Suffrage banners were prominent in decorations, while groups of women, banners fluttering over their shoulders, hurried through the crowded streets toward the Peace monument, where the parade was scheduled to start at 3 o'clock.

At suffrage headquarters, Mrs. Richard Cooke Burleson, grand marshal of the day, was busy giving final instructions to her lieutenants.

Suffragists from every state marched through the streets at intervals. The delegation from Illinois, in white broadcloth trimmed with gold, led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Seventy-five strong, the Illinois women marched to headquarters to the strains of a tune written by one of their number in honor of this day.

The Illinois delegation arrived Sunday. They came in a train on which woman servants had replaced the dining car and Pullman porters.

Mrs. Florence Fleming Noyes and Miss Mary Anderson today held their last dress rehearsal of the classic tableaux they and their assistants present on the steps of the treasury building this afternoon. Almost before the crowd was astir today 100 girl "newsies" with green, white and purple sashes were selling suffrage literature. At the same time, delegates of the district Federation of Women's Clubs, wearing their own colors, began selling sandwiches, doughnuts and pies along the line of march.

Before noon, Miss Alice Paul, head of the local suffrage headquarters, announced that Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., sister-in-law of Secretary of War Stimson, had called on him to request an escort of cavalry for the suffrage marchers.

Third—that a careful study be made by this central supervisory authority as to the possibility of making the textile schools more useful to textile industries and textile workers.

A full report, with the facts which led to these conclusions, will be issued later.

An integral factor of today's program are the allegorical tableaux in which will

be impersonated Columbia summoning to her side Justice, Charity, Liberty, Plenty, Peace and Hope. These characters, attended by groups of maidens, after viewing the procession, will join it and march to the hall. Miss Inez Milholland of New York is herald for the parade.

The first section is headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, and typifies the world-wide movement for votes for women. The second section represents "5 years' struggle for freedom, or justice conquering prejudice," in floats piloted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Grace Ross, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, Miss Harriet Roberts and a mounted brigade of suffrage women.

The Boston Fusilier corps, which is to be the only veteran organization in the inaugural procession left from the South station in the morning, and in the afternoon the Second Corps of Cadets from Salem, with its band, and the fifth infantry, also accompanied by its band, departed.

JOSEPH J. ETTER DEPORTED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Joseph J. Etter, the leader of the Lawrence, Mass., I. W. W. strike, was deported from Canada as an "undesirable" person when he reached White Rock, B. C., according to advices here today.

GREAT THROG AWAITING COMING OF MR. WILSON

Capital en Fete as 250,000 Persons Pour Into City to Witness Ceremonies Attendant Upon Inauguration of President

BUILDINGS DECORATED

Railroad Stations Crowded and Pennsylvania Avenue Filled With Big Concourse of Visitors to See Parade of Suffragists

WASHINGTON—Two hundred and fifty thousand people, it is estimated, poured into the national capital today—a heterogeneous mass of visitors, men, regulars, marching clubs and suffragists.

Washington is in fete. Every bit of decoration is in place. Pennsylvania avenue is a blaze of red, white and blue, with here and there the violet, white and green of the suffrage advocates.

Notables can be seen on every train, but the city awaits most the arrival of the man in whose honor all the ceremony has been arranged—the President-elect. He is scheduled to arrive at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The Union station's great rooms were jammed with people early in the day.

Pennsylvania avenue was roped off for the suffrage parade, and that pageant drew thousands of visitors to struggle along the sidewalks or wait in the grandstands.

At the White House, President Taft started in on a busy day striving to "put his house in order" for the new executive. Hundreds of officials came to bid him goodby. The last bit of packing up and the last touch of house cleaning were done.

Vice-President-elect Marshall at the same hotel took his final look at the book of rules of the Senate and was ready to sit in the vice-presidential chair tomorrow at noon. He and President-elect Wilson will have a brief conference this evening.

Major-General Wood, grand marshal for the inaugural parade, called his aides into a final conference today, mapping out the last details of what will be the biggest inaugural pageant in the history of Washington. More than half of the marchers arrived today and tonight all but a very few will be here.

Their quarters in the city have been arranged and the men were distributed in public halls, the corridors of public buildings, barracks and hotels. Sleeping space for tonight was at a premium long before noon today.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived Sunday. He was met at the station by a

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Kaiser Rouses Enthusiasm

ADDRESS BY EMPEROR AIDS AGRARIAN CAUSE



(Copyright by E. Bieber, Berlin)

Recent portrait of the Kaiser, whose speech before the German Agricultural Council caused enthusiasm

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—On his return, recently, from Carlsruhe, the Emperor spoke at a meeting of the German agricultural council. The meetings of the council are held in the upper House of the Prussian Diet and the subject under discussion when the Emperor spoke was "Measures for increasing the productivity of German agriculture."

The Emperor was the second speaker and he gave the meeting further particulars with regard to the experiments made on his estate at Cadmen which he had described to them in February, 1911. As the result of the development of some low-lying land on the Haff which was improved in 1906-7, the 600 to 700 loads of corn which were harvested in previous seasons had been increased to 1400. Five hundred morgen of low-lying land, which had been practically unproductive before improvement, yielded, in 1910, 200 tons of hay and gave pasture, to 70 or 80 cattle and 25 horses. The reclamation had cost £10. per morgen, but he gave figures to show that through the increased productivity of the land, it had been financially very profitable.

Lesson for Germany

The experiments proved that production could be increased to such an extent that Germany might undertake to supply both the present and future population not only with meat, as he had foreshadowed two years ago, but with bread and grain.

He, however, wished to emphasize the fact that the fine yields on his estate, were to a great extent due to the magnificent material which he had got from Herr von Lochoch in the way of Petkus rye, as well as of oats and potatoes. He was rather proud of having introduced Petkus rye into that part of West Prussia, where it had previously been quite unknown. During the heavy rains of last summer, when the rye elsewhere lay on the fields as if it had been rolled, farmers who were passing through his estate were amazed to see the rye in his fields standing as straight as Uhlan's lances. The result was that in the autumn the farmers fought for the rye in front of his barns and he did a splendid business with the sale. All parties were very well satisfied.

The Emperor went on to speak of his breeding experiments with Indian zebras, the Bay zebra (*Indicus major*), and ordinary German cattle. These had turned out very well. Hagenbeck, the famous dealer in wild-animals, had bought several calves from him for use in the German colonies. He still had 15 zebra bull-calves and 37 cow calves.

Zebra as Draft Animal

The traditional character of the Indian zebra, for which they were famous, namely, colossal efficiency as draft animals, had appeared in the second generation in a very interesting way; and he hoped soon to be in a position to work with a span of two animals, which were to draw a cart with heavy weights. The best and finest bred animals generally took the lead in a herd, and in his herd the zebra calves were always at the heads. They were extraordinarily swift, and in India races were organized with bulls. He hoped to breed from these draft calves spans which would effect much, which would, at any rate, bring in the harvest wagons much more quickly than in the past.

Concluding his speech the Emperor declared it to be beyond a doubt that Germany was capable of providing not only the present but the increased future population of the Empire with a sufficient quantity of the most important food-stuffs, especially bread, meat, and potatoes. "We can do it," said the Emperor, "and we must do it."

The Emperor's address was throughout enthusiastically applauded and will certainly prove of great value to the agrarian cause. On the question of Ger-

EMPEROR TELLS GERMAN PEOPLE LESSON OF 1813

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The commemoration of the rising of the German nation against the Napoleonic dominion in 1813 inspired the Emperor William with a further pronouncement on the moral lesson which that event must ever present to the German nation.

In the course of the celebrations at the Friedrich Wilhelm University which were attended by the Emperor and Empress, the imperial chancellor and several ministers, speeches having been delivered by the professor of history and by the president of the students' committee, the rector of the university stepped forward to deliver the final address, but was forestalled by the Emperor himself. His Majesty mounted the rostrum and himself addressed the gathering.

Referring to his speech at Koenigsberg, the Emperor said that he had called the attention of east Prussia to the truth that the seed of the great period of upheaval of 1813 was to be found in the fact that the Prussian people based its moral view of life on religion—in other words it had recovered faith in its God. The present generation, continued his majesty, which is inclined to believe principally in what can be seen, proved or touched with the hands, and which cares not for things of a transcendental nature, may learn from the past how to get back to the faith of its fathers. The year 1806 had brought the great test of endurance before which Prussia had failed, and her collapse was such as the world had but seldom witnessed. Then came this rising up of an oppressed and dismembered nation in the fear of God and carried everything before it.

"From the lessons which history teaches," concluded the Emperor, "we learn that the whole of Germany's youth can forge for itself the shield of faith which will enable the nation to go forward, untroubled from right or left, repeating in the words of our mighty chan-

celor, 'We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world.'"

At the close of the official ceremony the students in full uniform and with the banners of their respective corps drove through the city to lay flowers on the monument of Frederick William III, and that erected to the memory of the heroes of liberty on the Kreuzberg. The procession was very picturesque and the enthusiasm of the spectators very great.

This fact has impressed itself, as actual conditions do impress themselves, on the statesmen of both nations. It has been realized that the policy which has been pursued must sooner or later end in war, yet the fact that such a war would not only a crime against civilization, but equally a crime against the individual advantages of the two nations, could hardly be denied.

British Fleet is Factor

Something more than this, too, was obvious. It was becoming clearer that the determining factor in the struggle between Austria and Russia was the British navy. If Germany was ever to strike with advantage against that navy, it would be before the colonial units were completed. If France and Russia were to push Austria, Germany, and Italy into the war, it would be largely because they depended upon the antagonism of Germany and the United Kingdom to bring the British fleet to their support.

Such a condition of things was more than dangerous. The negotiations which had been entered into some time ago by Lord Haldane, were still being pursued, and it was determined by both parties to these negotiations to make a great attempt not to lose the advantage of the good relations which had come to exist between the governments, but to try to use it as a tide, on the flood of which a permanent arrangement might be arrived at.

The Kaiser, who has always been one of the strongest supporters of an understanding, was desirous to take advantage of the opportunity and his desires found the readiest acceptance in Downing street. As a result, the new foreign secretary, Herr von Jagow, made his historic statement, a statement which was followed by the remarkable words of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, himself generally regarded as the high priest of Anglophobia.

Churchill Reply Awaited

It is scarcely necessary to say that neither Herr von Jagow nor Grand Admiral von Tirpitz made their statements without the most careful sounding of Downing street. It is consequently with considerable interest that both countries await the reply of Mr. Churchill, which will no doubt be made on the introduction of the naval estimates. That Mr. Churchill himself is favorable to an arrangement, if it can safely be arrived at, is clear from the warm way in which he noticed the original reference to the matter in the Reichstag. That reference was short, and very wisely short, of all detail. It was made as indefinite as possible, anything else would have been to court unnecessary criticism at the outset. It was none the less a real offer for an agreement, and if the government can bring about such an agreement, it will have done more to earn the gratitude of the nation than perhaps the nation at large could be got to realize.

Proposed Ratio of 16 to 10 Might Become Awkward

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The vacant building sites in Kingsway are rapidly being filled. Construction has been begun on one site of a new government office building, and in addition to this, one firm has in hand no less than four new buildings. Few gaps will soon be left in this comparatively new street.

German navy but the fleet of 10 Austrian and Italian dreadnaughts which will be in commission in the Mediterranean by the end of 1915. In view of this the Navy League reiterates its demand for a comprehensive scheme of preparation which will place British superiority on a basis of two keels to one.

Naval Agreement Is Plan

GERMAN NAVY OVERTURE NOT INDISCRETION

(Special to the Monitor)

Coming of the Colonial Warships Made Rivalry Impossible Task and Berlin and London Both Learned Value of Cooperation

BRITISH REPLY NEXT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In spite of all the cold water which has been thrown on the utterances of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz by certain papers on both sides of the North sea, there is no question that if what has been called an indiscretion was an indiscretion at all, it was an entirely calculated one.

The fact is that the sudden introduction of the colonial navies into the question had made the struggle an impossible one on Germany's part, yet it was equally impossible for her not to regard the colonial dreadnaughts as actual units of the imperial navy.

Fortunately, the efforts which had been made by the two governments to preserve the peace of Europe had impressed upon them both the value of cooperation rather than antagonism. Had it not been for the cooperation of Berlin and London, there can be little question that Germany would have been plunged before now into a war from which she had nothing to gain, simply as the ally of Austria, whilst where the United Kingdom would have been is by no means certain.

This fact has impressed itself, as actual conditions do impress themselves, on the statesmen of both nations. It has been realized that the policy which has been pursued must sooner or later end in war, yet the fact that such a war would not only a crime against civilization, but equally a crime against the individual advantages of the two nations, could hardly be denied.

Officials on duty at the National Gallery declare that they have gone through a week of terror. Extra precautions are observed. Women are asked for their muffs, handbags, and umbrellas, whilst men with bulky pockets are detained for examination. If found to be harmless visitors they are admitted. From Edinburgh, Dublin, and Birmingham, as well as from the towns already mentioned the news of very active militancy continues to pour in.

Window breaking has gone on very steadily meanwhile. In the West End the

damage done to plate-glass windows has been tremendous. The Allen Line Steamship Company have had one large window broken, the cost of which was £150. At Messrs. Hampton's, at the Labor Exchange, all along Regent street, and in Holborn and Oxford street, both at shops and other places of business damage to plate-glass windows is to be seen on every side.

A recent development of this phase of militancy was an attack on the concentrated peace and calm of the Pall Mall clubs where, apparently, persecuted man is no longer to find a sanctuary. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited the scene after the raid found Pall Mall looking as if it had indulged with great dignity and restraint in a very mild scuffle. Still, to ruffle the dignity of Pall Mall is perhaps a more daring proceeding than even to upset the whole business of the Strand.

The raid occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning when clubland was sound asleep. It opened with a rear attack from St. James square on the windows of the Junior Carlton. Simultaneously the Oxford and Cambridge and the Carlton were assaulted, and, in spite of its name, even the Reform did not escape. The weapons used by the half dozen ladies who held up the historic thoroughfare were brickbats, stones, and lumps of lead, mostly wrapped in paper, and it may safely be said that their effort has drawn more attention to that dignified quarter than any other incident in modern times, not even including the blackballing of W. H. Smith or Baron de Forest.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, with a huge bunch of orchids on her table, declared that what the women of Glasgow did, in regard to the stoppage of telegraph communication, was quite as effective as what the allies did in Adrianople. These women absolutely stopped communication on a very important business day between the stockholders of Glasgow and London. After a period of vociferous cheering she went on to say that the facts of one week of militancy alone were sufficient to prove that women were capable of waging war against an unjust government without loss of life, just as effectively as the allies in the East were waging warfare against the Turk.

AUSTRALIA SENDS CROWN SOLICITOR

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The federal crown solicitor (C. Powers) is now on his way to England to instruct counsel in appeals to the privy council by the coal and sugar commission cases. In the coal vend case the commonwealth government took action against a number of shipping companies and colliery proprietors, charging them under the Australian industries preservation act with having restrained trade and commerce to the detriment of the public, and injunction was granted against the defendants.

A test case in the name of the Adelaide Steamship Company was taken to the high court, which held that there was no evidence that the defendant company had caused detriment to the public and it is against this decision that the commonwealth is now appealing.

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Events in the Field of Literature

CAREER OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER REVIEWED IN WORK OF RARE INTEREST

Intimate Facts About the Noted Author Furnished Largely by His Descendants for Book That Paints History of Family

HIS CHARACTERISTICS

ONE is in search of a critical, balanced estimate of James Fenimore Cooper, either as man or as author, the book by Mary E. Phillips, just published (\$2.50) by John Lane of London and by the John Lane Company of New York, is not the authority to be consulted. But if a compilation of material about the novelist, his environment, his habits, his opinions and prejudices, and the many estimates passed upon him by his contemporaries and by later critics is desired, nothing superior to this skillfully dovetailed mosaic of facts and picturesque narrative can be found. Simply as a collection of pictures of Cooper and his kindred, of the eminent men in Europe and America whom he knew and with whom he consorted, and of the buildings—domestic and public—in which he either resided or also visited—as tourist, guest or student, the book has extraordinary interest. Rare prints, portraits, manuscripts and memorabilia have been photographed and are reproduced in half tones with unusual success. So the pictorial adornment of the text is illuminating in a very real way.

The compiler of the book has had unusual facilities for getting from descendants of the renowned author such intimate material of an epistolary sort as would enrich the book. She has read in literature of criticism of the period of American literary development, and has culled with discrimination. She has abstained from judgments of her own on matters where she is not an authority. She has been fortunate in her skill in marshalling evidence from a variety of sources, and equal to the self-imposed task of writing a "personal life," and painting a background of family history against which stands out the life of the boy, man, parent, friend and public official, rather than Cooper, the author.

Suffice it to say of the book as a whole that it brings one very near to an understanding of the spirit of a man whose characteristics and personality never have been so sharply defined hitherto, due in part to the fact that Cooper and his descendants were a kind of folk averse to the more public and intimate disclosures of personal and family life that have been characteristic of more democratically inclined people. Like many other Americans, then and since, Cooper was stouter in defense of home institutions when he was traveling in Europe or fraternizing with London men of letters than he was when at home. Distance lent enchantment to the view. Neither by temperament nor training was he a democrat. The first chapters of this book have to do with the histories of families that, starting in humble circumstances in England and France, found it possible to become landed proprietors and personages of social consequence in rural New York at a time when it was mainly a wilderness and still roamed over by tribes of Indians. Cooper's first teacher, following his mother in the home, was a Tory parson, with no sympathy for ways and things American. Cooper's twigs were not bent in the direction of the people, nor did his marriage make him the less exclusive.

On the other hand, he never became a snob, thanks to experiences in youth, first at Yale as a student, then on his voyage on the ship *Stirling*, and later in the United States navy, where he came to see that men of all races and conditions had their virtues, and that wealth was not the touchstone of character nor the safe gauge of personal worth. A knowledge of nature derived by his boyhood on the shores of Otsego lake among forests that were primeval and by his life at sea, and a study of humanity—Caucasian and Indian—at close range, gave Cooper more of his equipment for his subsequent career as a writer of fiction than anything he derived at Yale University, where he had as a contemporary the famous Carolinian, John C. Calhoun of "states rights" fame.

Cooper, like Lowell, at Harvard came into collision with academic conventions and rules and was forthwith rusticated. But unlike Lowell he did not make his peace with the authorities—not even after he won European as well as American fame did the New Haven authorities make amends and grant him a degree. It was in the circle of a refined home where the best literature of the past and the present was read, first by his mother, then by himself and later by his young wife, that Cooper got the taste for books and book-writing—and not at Yale, where the dominant interest in those days was either theology or politics. When the creative impulse came he was led most fortunately into novel-writing, largely through the influence of Sir Walter Scott. In due time Cooper saw that he must find his material in America, not in other lands; and when he began to use the memories of his boyhood and youth lived in contact with nature and hearing of tales of war between whites and Indians or the knowledge acquired at sea, then he "found himself." The result was a series of stories that won him fame at home and abroad and the admiration of a literary craftsman no less great than Balzac, who exclaimed, "With what

amazing power has he painted nature! How all his pages glow with creative fire!"

To the resident of crowded urban centers rich but also corrupted with the effects of higher civilization his stories of strife and life in the open brought a breath of tonic air not vouchsafed in contemporary French or English fiction. To men of a seagoing race his vivid, accurate, breezy tales of marine happenings and his history of the American navy came with the freshness of a salt-laden breeze. Consequently when Cooper found himself peculiarly circumstanced so as to be able to take himself and his family for a tour of Europe he met with a reception that few, if any, of his predecessors among American authors had had in Paris and London, will get eroticism and pessimism.

LITERARY NOTES

NOTO WATANNA'S "A Japanese Nightingale" has been translated into German.

Charles D. Stewart, whose first success was won in nature books of a popular kind, is turning to Irish dialect tales in which one Finerty is the hero. "Finerty of the Sand House" is the next on the list.

Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, who is one of the most ardent of American suffragists and who says that "the woman movement, taken in its widest sense, is to-day by all odds the most important phenomenon in the world of human affairs," also claims that Plato, Euripides and Charles Darwin certainly were "feminists." She says that "an undoubted majority of the novelists, dramatists and poets of to-day, whether they be men or women, are frank sympathizers with the woman movement."

M. Firmin Roz, a French author of repute who has been lecturing at the University of California, claims to have been a careful student of American literature for 25 years, first becoming interested in the subject through Emerson. He is preparing a series of articles for *Le Revue des Deux Mondes*, later to be issued as essays, in which he will make known to its readers the merits of Robert Herrick, Mrs. Edith Wharton, George Cable, Stewart Edward White, Frank Norris and Jack London. These men and women he evidently considers most typical of recent American fiction writers.

Books on "syndicalism" by Americans multiply. John Sparge is the latest contributor to the list. He speaks from the standpoint of an opportunist and as a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party.

H. G. Wells' "The Discovery of the Future," with its vision of a more rationalized and planned state of human society than now exists, is published by W. Huebsch, New York city.

M. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, following 25 days' sojourn in the United States, during which he has lectured at Columbia, Princeton and Harvard universities, goes back to Paris promising to return at a time when he can have more leisure for that general study of American characteristics which he has not been able to make this time. He says that he has been impressed by the idealism of the people he has met and by the extraordinary number of persons interested in philosophy. He claims that France and America today lead in this field of investigation and reflection, and asserts that democracies are particularly favorable soil for such interests of the intellect. He foresees from the extraordinary amalgam of races in the United States an ultimate human product of unique worth.

Paul Elmer More, editor of the Nation, has been lecturing at the University of Kansas on "The Drift of Romanticism."

The Princeton University Press is sending forth a volume on "The Hague Conferences," by Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, whose knowledge of these great international conferences is as intimate as that of any American unless it be James Brown Scott.

John D. Barry, who years ago was New York correspondent of the Literary World, of Boston, and who more recently was literary editor of the Boston Herald, for three years has been a special writer on the San Francisco Bulletin. Paul Elder & Co., of San Francisco announce a book of essays by Mr. Barry entitled "Intimations." Mr. Barry has several novels and studies in dramatic criticism to his credit. At a time when the drift of Californian authors is eastward it is interesting to note this easterner finding his niche on the Pacific coast.

One of the first of magazine writers to interpret in a serious way the meaning of the deeper currents now running in American political and industrial life, was George W. Alger, a New York lawyer whose next book will be on "The Old Law and the New Order."

William Dana Orcutt, who resorted to Italy for the background of one of his earlier books, has turned thither again in writing "The Madonna of Sacrifice,"

British readers of the book will enjoy especially the narrative of this work as it depicts the intercourse of Cooper with Samuel Rogers and his set, and the Paris meeting of Walter Scott and the greatest of American historical romance writers.

There may be too much inclination nowadays to relegate the Cooper novels to the class of "juveniles," suitable enough, to be sure, for American lads and young men to read who insist upon stories of adventure, but not such tales as modern men need to read or, if reading, would appreciate. More's the pity if this is so. Contemporary realism sends thousands of readers to vastly inferior works of fiction where instead of the tonic air of Cooper's narrative they an.

of his predecessors among American authors had had in Paris and London, will get eroticism and pessimism.

NEW BOOKS

"The First Hague Conference"—By Andrew D. White. World Peace Foundation, Boston.

"The New Peace Movement"—By William I. Hull. World Peace Foundation, Boston.

"The Victory of Defeat"—By Fanny de Groote Hastings. The Alice Harriman Company, New York. \$1.00.

"Four-Footed Friends"—By Mrs. Huntington Smith. Ginn & Co. Boston.

"Animals; Their Relation and Use to Man"—By Carolyn D. Wood. Ginn & Co. Boston. \$6.00.

"Pan-Germanism"—By Roland G. Usher. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.75.

"Annual Report of the Park Commissioners, San Francisco"—Edited by Hugh M. Burke. Hicks-Judd Company, San Francisco.

"Theatrical and Musical Memoirs"—By Rudolph Aronson. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. \$2.75.

"Dyes and Dyeing"—By Charles E. Lewin. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. \$2.00.

"The Best Motor Routes Through Europe"—By George D. Webber. McBride, Nast & Co. New York.

"Social Forces in Modern Literature"—By Philo M. Buck, Jr. Ginn & Co. Boston. \$1.00.

"Old-Fashioned Gardening"—By Grace Tabor. McBride, Nast & Co. New York.

FRENCH BUDGET MAKES NEW TAX LEVY NECESSARY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The budget for 1913, which is now under discussion at the Chamber of Deputies, will amount to not less than \$1,180,000,000, that is, as much as the war indemnity which France paid to Germany in 1871.

This budget is considerably larger than that of 1912, the reason being a larger outlay for the army and navy and greater appropriations for the development of Morocco.

In order to meet this new expenditure, the government will have to draw on certain reserves in the treasury, and to levy new taxes which will bring in about \$2,000,000.

NAVAL YARDS OPEN TO BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK.—Secretary of the Navy, Meyer issued an order Saturday to heads of navy yards to aid Boy Scouts with information about seamanship. A boy scout ship for practise cruises is wanted by heads of the organization and the request for navy aid specifies that there is no intent to have the boys learn methods of naval warfare.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—"Charles Dickens, Social Reformer" is the title of a new book by W. W. Crotch, published by Chapman & Hall. Dickens had an intimate sympathy with the poor, which gave him a shrewd insight into the problems surrounding labor and wealth. Mr. Crotch holds that whilst Dickens was the dashing champion of the poor, whilst he exposed evils with an undaunted courage and suffered continually abuse for his pains, he yet believed that progress would be won more by general consensus of faith and desire than by class uprising; he advocated nothing merely for the sake of gratifying the restless prurience of innovation.

Lieutenant Wagner's despatch to the Reichspost attracted world-wide attention in the earlier stages of the Balkan conflict and constituted the only apparently authentic news from the front that was then available. He has now written a book entitled "With the Victorious Bulgarians" (Constable) in which he tells us that it was not always what he said that he telegraphed, but what he was told. He was not always allowed to telegraph what he saw, but often only what the Bulgarians wished us to believe what happened. In view of this statement one must necessarily regard his accounts as prejudiced, although they are interesting from the fact that he undoubtedly saw more of the actual fighting than any other war correspondent.

The author of "A Turkish Woman's European Impressions," shortly to be published by Seeley, Service & Co., is a Turkish lady of good position and high culture, who at considerable risk to herself made her escape from Constantinople. Her "Impressions" have been edited by her friend, Miss Grace Ellison, and are said to be frankly critical of western manners. The book is illustrated by many photographs.

The Bookman in its February number announces a 21-guinea prize poem competition, and promises to print in a special supplement a large selection of the pieces sent in by competitors.

Kegan Paul & Co. are issuing a new edition—the ninth—of Austin Dobson's collected poems, with the additions of a section of new poems. The same publishers have in the press a volume of "Poems and Verses: By Father and Son," Canon H. J. Bulkley and J. Pierson Bulkley. Routledge and Kegan Paul announce among other works "From Jena to England: The Disgrace and the Redemption of the Prussian Army; A Study in German Military History" by Field-Marshal Baron von der Goltz, translated by Capt. C. F. Atkinson of the First London regiment; also a new volume in the "National Industries" series—"The Shipping Industry," by Willis Kirkaldy, professor of finance at the University of Birmingham.

"All prison is bad," says Tighe Hopkins in this book, "Wards of the State: An Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner" (Herbert & Daniel). The main purpose of the book appears to be to prove that even at the present time it is a perfectly practicable measure to reduce the prison population by one half. This object may be achieved by improving the present system, assuming that imprisonment of this kind or that is to be the penalty for some years to come; there is room for much improvement, chiefly in the direction of special prisons and in them a special treatment.

Alfred Lyttelton has undertaken to write the life of the late "Lord James of Hereford," and he is, no doubt, well qualified to do so. Lord James won his spurs both in law and politics. He entered the House of Commons in 1869 and in 1873 was appointed solicitor-general by Mr. Gladstone, with whom he

was on terms of personal as well as political friendship. Later he became attorney-general, but when Mr. Gladstone was converted to the policy of home rule in 1886, he broke with his old leader. Great efforts were made by the Gladstone cabinet to retain him.

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Among other books expected from Constables are "The Autobiography of an Individualist," by James O. Fagan; "Quebec: The Laurentian Province," by Beckles Wilson, and a collection of Chinese tales of the eighteenth century, entitled "Strange Stories from the Lodge of Leisures," translated from the Chinese by George Soule of the French consular service in China.

Methuen's are publishing "The British School," E. V. Lucas' anecdotal guide to the British painters and pictures in the National gallery.

Longmans have in the press a volume of notes and essays on "The First Principles of the Church," by Rev. C. A. Barry, and "The Philosophy of Faith: An Enquiry," by Bertram Brewster.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

DIFFICULT
The man's hair had been trimmed by the barber, and then,
Says the man as his semblance he sees:
"You have cut it too short, so now cut it again,
And considerably longer, please."

The man who gets rich too quickly
may not be out a cent; and he is even
less likely to be innocent.

BOAT AHoy

They went out in a yacht to have a sail
When the wind in a sudden flurry
Made them take a tack, and a driving
gale

Sent it pounding home in a hurry.

SMITTEN

"I'd like to be her violin,"

Said he, "close tucked beneath her chin;

But since, alack! it can't be so,

I'm going to try to be her beau."

BOTH WAYS

Brass bands have, they say,

Not a moment to shirk,

For they work when they play

And they play when they work.

EX-PRESIDENT

Of course, good Mr. Taft expects it—

This friendly little gift from me—

When from the White House he shall

"It,"

He then must be the ex-It." See?

CATTLE COMPANIES UNITE

RENO, Nev.—Papers of incorporation

have been granted the Union Land &

Cattle Company, capitalized at \$5,000,

000. The organizers comprise many large

and cattle companies in Nevada and

California, involving control of nearly

500,000 acres of land and many hundred

thousand head of livestock.

The officers are: William H. Moffat, president; C. B. Henderson, vice-president; G. C. Humphreys, treasurer. J. D. Bradley, C. W. Rickey and J. H. Clemons

CHURCH EDUCATORS TO MEET

Many Denominations Represented in National Council
Which at Cleveland Convention Will Hear Papers
by U. S. Commissioner of Education and Others

WHEN the first conference of the council of church boards of education in the United States met in New York, two years ago, it was a step so far in advance of what had obtained among the different denominations engaged in the missionary field that the result of this cooperation was awaited with considerable interest. On March 11 and 12 the second annual meeting of the council will be held in Cleveland, O., and the papers prepared for the conference tell in advance that the two years intervening have been fruitful in results.

The group of secretaries of the boards of education of the various churches met in the offices of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, on Feb. 18, 1911, to discuss the advisability of forming an organization such as would bring the educational agencies of the different denominations into close touch. Two conferences followed, one on April 27, in the offices of the Presbyterian college board, 156 Fifth avenue, another in the Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1912.

Features of Program

The second annual meeting of the council is expected to show the necessity for the cooperation instituted. The general theme will be "Efficiency in Christian Education." Following the business session papers are to be read, with the Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Gotwald, secretary of the board of education of the general synod of the Lutheran church, speaking on "Efficiency—Its Advantages and Disadvantages."

Discussion on this paper, to be opened by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Sweets, secretary of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, South, will include issues as to how abuses of beneficiary aid can be overcome; whether aid should be extended on the basis of scholarship or need or both; how undenominational theological seminaries are progressing through generous grants of aid and as to what extent there should be free tuition to ministerial students in denominational colleges.

The Rev. Dr. James E. Clarke, associate secretary of the college board of the Presbyterian church, will read a paper on "An Interdenominational Educational Campaign." The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, will open the discussion. Some of the features to be brought out on the basis of this paper are: Can interdenominational literature be brought about setting forth a broad program of Christian education? Interdenominational conventions and their value in forwarding Christian education; relations of the federal council, Religious Education Association and other bodies to the work; conference between representatives of church and state schools for the promotion of a better understanding of common problems.

There will be a paper on "Week-day Religious Instruction and the Public Schools" by J. A. W. Haas, president of Muhlenberg College, representing the board of education of the general council of the Lutheran church.

Commissioner to Speak

Proposals for economy in higher education is to be the subject of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Under this topic will be discussed the correlation of the college, secondary and university, the junior college, entrance credits, graduate studies and the granting of degrees, honorary and scholastic, standardizing salaries, uniformity of tuition and student expenses, standardization of equipment and dormitory life, and what constitutes an adequate teaching staff.

Election of officers takes place Wednesday, March 12. The Rev. Dr. Stonewall Anderson, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is to give the report of the committee on secondary schools, and the Rev. Edward S. Tead, secretary of the board of education of the Congregational church, the report of the committee on comity and cooperation.

The question will be asked as to what has been done during the past year by the representatives of the council in approaching the matter of interdenominational cooperation.

tional comity in connection with the founding of new institutions, and what is the cooperation between the existing institutions. The question is to be considered also whether or not it is advisable to call an interdenominational conference of college presidents by the council.

Officers and Members

Officers and members of the council of church boards of education in the United States are given as follows:

The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D. D., secretary board of education, Methodist Episcopal church, New York city, president; the Rev. E. S. Tead, D. D., secretary board of education, Congregational church, vice-president; the Rev. Joseph W. Cochran, D. D., secretary board of education, Presbyterian church, U. S. A., Philadelphia, secretary.

The members are the Rev. Stonewall Anderson, D. D., secretary board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nashville, Tenn.; Presi-

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

BONCI-RHADESKA CONCERT

Alessandro Bonci, tenor, and Mme. Rhadeska, soprano, drew a good-sized audience to Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon and won warm applause for their interpretations of songs and arias. The tenor's selections included the following: "Cradle Song" DeKoven; "Day Is Gone" Margaret Ruthven Lang; "Love's Lyre," Tirindelli; aria, "Cielo e mar," from "Gioconda"; "Voce e Notta," DeCurtis; "Oochi Turchini," Denza; "Barcarola," Rossini; "Celeste" Aida, from "Aida." The soprano's pieces included the following: "La Pastorella," from "Rosalinda," Veracini; "Qual'Farfalletta," Scarlatti; "Aime-Moi" (arr. Viardot); Chopin; "Vissi d'Arte," from "Tosca," Puccini; four Tuscan folk songs, Blair Fairchild; "Soir Paient," Huée; "Le Nil," Leroux.

Mr. Bonci, still an enthusiastic agent of the "singing in English" propagandists, presented songs by New York and Boston composers, little to the glory of the English language, though perhaps a good deal to the praise of American composition. It is the regular practise in late years for the famous Italian, German and French opera singers, who go about the United States on recital tours to recognize the artistic standings of each section of the country by presenting songs of their representative composers. Whether the idea is an intrinsic element in the art of the singers, whether it is essential to their fresh and most conscientious self-expression, or whether it is merely an audience-attracting device imposed on them by the concert managers or a detail of courtesy prescribed in the musical diplomatic code, there are no easy means of discovering. Suffice it to say that the great artists who sing in eastern cities are in the habit of including in their programs a work or two by Appalachian composers; those who sing in the middle West very often place on their programs something from the table-land school of composition; those who sing in cities on the western side of the continent habitually pay their respects to the Rocky Mountain song writers.

MME. MELIS AS MELIELLA
Mme. Melis appeared in the role of Meliella in the performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" at the Boston opera house Saturday afternoon and Mr. Blanchard in the role of Raffaele. Both made a success in their new characters, Mme. Melis because she has an Italian artist's familiar acquaintance with the purposes of the modern veristic school of opera and Mr. Blanchard because of his all-around learning in the song, speech and impersonation of lyric drama. Mr. Caplet conducted the music in the same masterful style as at former presentations, again proclaiming his ability to handle the orchestral interpretation of an opera which he has had time to study deeply and to rehearse minutely. Mr. Zenatello, Mme. Gay and the minor artists repeated the work which has brought them so much credit earlier in the season.

In the evening Mme. Scottney appeared as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto" and she had the same baritone associate that Mme. Melis had in the afternoon, Mr. Blanchard. The soprano won enthusiastic applause for her singing of the "Caro nome" aria and Mr. Sacchetti pleased the house by his performance of the duke's "La Donna e mobile." With Mme. Leveroni's contralto added to the color of the three principal voices, the quartet of the last act made its usual impression on the audience. Mr. Marzocchi was the striking impersonator of Sparafucile that only a bass of powerful tone can be. Mr. Moranzoni as conductor was swift, decisive, fervid and dignified in his reading of Verdi's dramatic orchestration.

Tonight Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" is to be sung with Mr. Gilly of the Metropolitan opera company, not Mr. Amato, as announced on Saturday, in the role of Rance.

There have been many devices for mak-

MEXICO IS TO SEEK FACTS OF BORDER CLASH

(By the United Press)
MEXICO CITY—President Huerta has ordered an inquiry into the reported clash between Mexican and American troops on the Sonora border.

Officials fix the number of rurales killed in a fight at Santa Julia at 100. Three hundred rurales who had been close to Madero mutinied in this suburb, and federales were hastily despatched there with machine guns. The rebels were quickly subdued.

The government intimated today that it considered the rebellious states practically pacified, with the exception of Sonora, Aguas, Calientes and Morelos are still belligerent, but the government was confident of bringing them to terms.

Esquilo Obregon, minister of finance, has sent a message to Congress, asking an authorization to float two loans, one for 100,000,000 pesos to be placed abroad, and the other for 20,000,000 pesos to be floated at home. The larger loan would be used for general purposes of the government, including the expense of operations of the army. The other would be employed in the payment of indemnities arising from the revolution of 1910.

The American colony has passed a resolution indorsing Ambassador Wilson and urging that President-elect Woodrow Wilson retain him in his present position.

Gen. Felix Diaz has persuaded Francisco de la Barra, minister of foreign affairs, to be his running mate in the coming electoral contest.

The nominations meet with general approval, although some, it is believed, will propose Emilio Vasquez Gomez for Vice-President.

Sunday noon President Huerta, General Diaz, General Mondragon and General Blanquet stood on the balcony of the national palace and reviewed the parade organized by the Felix Diaz Club in honor of the men most closely identified with the recent revolt.

MEXICANS ATTACK TROOPERS AT LINE

WASHINGTON—The attack on American cavalrymen by Mexicans at Douglas, Ariz., Sunday, was an attempt by Mexican rebels to bring about intervention, according to the view expressed in state and war department circles. It is said the attack will be regarded as an act of brigands and that an apology with indemnity in case of damage will be all required of the Mexican government.

In the fight of the border between Mexican soldiers and troopers of the ninth United States cavalry, four Mexicans were killed.

Four American army officers, walking on the American line three miles from Douglas, are reported to have been fired on by 40 Mexican regulars patrolling the border out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen troopers of the ninth rushed to the place and a skirmish ensued. The American soldiers were holding their positions at the line when reinforced by two troops. The Mexicans were routed. It is said the American troops overstepped the boundary and pursued the Mexicans for some distance.

TEXAS CAMPS ARE FILLED
GALVESTON, Tex.—Except one battalion of the twenty-third infantry from Indianapolis, the mobilization of the second division of the United States army here is practically complete. About 3000 troops are encamped on the government reservation at Ft. Crockett, a short distance out of Galveston.

The production will be in the line of those Odeon performances so prized by the Parisians, presenting a type of work out of the standard order cultivated at the Comedie. The Daudet drama, with its orchestral and choral numbers and its diversion for ballet will reproduce in Boston an unfamiliar kind of art and that will be another record of the cosmopolitan interests of the city if it meets success.

Players who have appeared to praise in the French speaking communities of Canada will interpret the drama; the opera house musical forces under the direction of Mr. Caplet will interpret Bizet's incidental music, well known in Paris in its original form, known hitherto in Boston only as an orchestral suite on symphony concert programs.

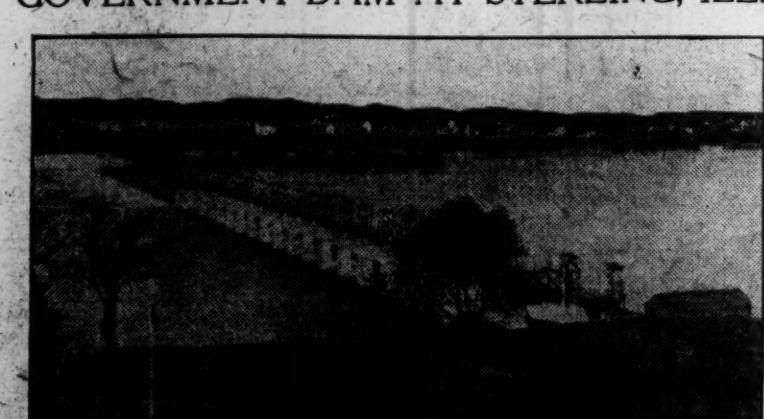
OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

Two soloists assisted Andre Caplet in his fourteenth concert of modern French music at the Boston opera house Sunday afternoon. They were Jaroslav Kocian, violinist, and Mme. Evelyn Scottney, soprano. Both were well received and both responded to encores. Mr. Caplet is doing much for Boston in his serious and praiseworthy effort to make better known here the work of the modern French school of composers. He infuses his love for this school into his men and arouses an enthusiasm in their playing that one less in earnest or with less faith in the music he reads could not bring about. It was evident yesterday that Mr. Caplet got out of the Saint-Saëns third symphony in C minor all there was in it. He understood it and communicated this understanding to the orchestra. The beauty of this music was greatly enhanced through the organ playing of Ralph Lyford and the piano parts of Charles Strony and Walter Straram. Mr. Kocian has a good command of the technique of his violin, and gives promise of good interpretive powers. Following is the program: Saint-Saëns, third symphony in C minor; D'Ambrosio, concerto for violin and orchestra; Mozart, "The Magic Flute," aria of the Queen of the Night; Saint-Saëns, "Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso" for violin and orchestra; Weber, "Freischuetz," overture.

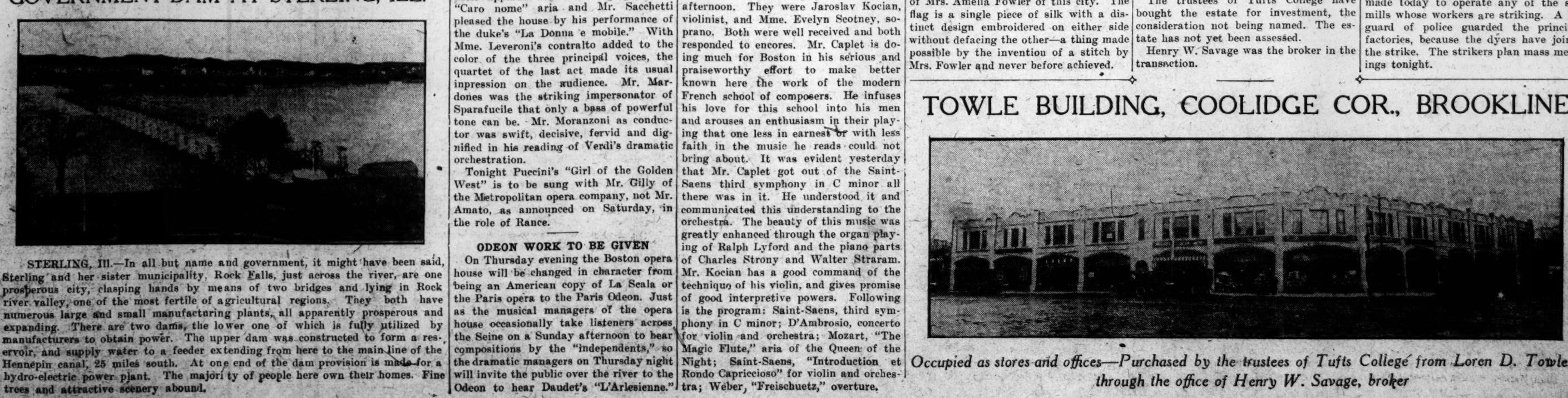
ODEON WORK TO BE GIVEN

On Thursday evening the Boston opera house will be changed in character from being an American copy of La Scala or the Paris opera to the Paris Odeon. Just as the musical managers of the opera house occasionally take listeners across the Seine on a Sunday afternoon to hear compositions by the "independents," so the dramatic managers on Thursday night will invite the public over the river to the Odeon to hear Daudet's "L'Arlesienne."

GOVERNMENT DAM AT STERLING, ILL.



STERLING, ILL.—In all but name and government, it might have been said, Sterling and her sister municipality, Rock Falls, just across the river, are one prosperous city, clasping hands by means of two bridges and lying in Rock river valley, one of the most fertile of agricultural regions. They both have numerous large and small manufacturing plants, all apparently prosperous and expanding. There are two dams, the lower one of which is fully utilized by manufacturers to obtain power. The upper dam was constructed to form a reservoir, and supply water to a feeder extending from here to the main line of the Hennepin canal, 25 miles south. At one end of the dam provision is made for a hydro-electric power plant. The majority of people here own their homes. Fine trees and attractive scenery abound.



Occupied as stores and offices—Purchased by the trustees of Tufts College from Loren D. Towle, through the office of Henry W. Savage, broker

Binner CORSET

A Corset of Pleasing Excellence

EMBODYING

Artistic Design—Beautiful Contour
Perfect Workmanship—Exquisite Materials

Fashionable women realize the great importance of correct corseting—the beautiful moulded figure, graceful rounded lines and perfect set of the gowns, being acquired only by wearing the proper corset.

The Binner Corset meets these requirements in a most satisfactory manner. It insures

Perfect Comfort, Refined Appearance,
Slender Effects and Graceful Carriage

Binner Corsets are noted for their individuality. There is a certain excellence about them which adds a marked distinction to the wearer's figure.

Come in and let us show you these splendid corsets—let us demonstrate the correct corset suited to your particular needs.

Binner Corsets at 5.00, 8.00 and 10.00

We Attach No Time Limit to Our Corset Guarantee

We guarantee, without any restrictions, the satisfactory service of every corset we sell—the length of time a corset should wear being left entirely to the wearer's judgment.

Boston's Finest Corset Parlors—Fourth Floor, Main Store.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

COLLEGE MEN ARE HOSTS IN WILSON TRAIN

(Continued from page one)

MR. MARSHALL INVESTIGATES HIS NEW DUTIES

WASHINGTON—Getting acquainted with the formalities of his new office was how Vice-President-elect Marshall spent most of the day. He had a long conference with Senator Gore, one of the progressive Democratic leaders in the upper House and received all the Indiana senators and congressmen.

At West Philadelphia Mrs. Annie Howe, a sister of the President-elect, will join the party, escorted by Col. Thomas H. Birch, personal aide to Mr. Wilson during his term as Governor and now aide to Major-General Wood for the inaugural parade.

The students have provided automobiles for the party. The members will be taken to a hotel near the White House. Here there will be a Wilson family dinner.

One of Mr. Wilson's last acts as a private citizen will be to call, with Mrs. Wilson, upon President and Mrs. Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Jessie went to church Sunday and there was an informal reception after the services.

Miss Margaret Wilson has been spending most of her time in New York studying music. Miss Jessie Wilson has been actively interested in Y. W. C. A. and settlement work, while Miss Eleanor Wilson has been studying painting in Philadelphia. The young women will continue their pursuits, but will live at the White House.

This estate consists of 24,515 square feet of land at 1310 to 1322 Beacon street, junction of 267 to 277 Harvard street. The estate has a frontage of about 280 feet on these two thoroughfares and is a portion of the James S. Whitney estate bought by Mr. Towle more than a year ago.

The building has been leased on long term lease to the Louis K. Liggett Company who have spent a large sum of money in fittings. The second floor contains 24 spacious offices occupied by various tenants for office purposes.

The trustees of Tufts College have bought the estate for investment, the consideration not being named. The estate has not yet been assessed.

Henry W. Savage was the broker in the transaction.

ALLEGED BRIBE OFFERER NAMED

Senator John J. McDevitt of Quincy before the legislative joint rules committee today named Representative Buckley of Dorchester as the man who approached him to vote for a bill in which he was interested.

Representative Buckley when called by the committee denied that he had offered any money to Senator McDevitt but thought there had been conversation about the bill. In executive session the committee voted to continue the hearing this afternoon and to call as witnesses some of the men named at the earlier session.

COL. BRYAN IS GREETED BY CROWD

WASHINGTON—William Jennings Bryan arrived here one hour ahead of schedule time this morning, but there was a large crowd on hand and he was greeted as the next secretary of state. It required a police guard to protect him from his admiring friends.

Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Bryan went to his hotel where he absolutely refused to talk politics.

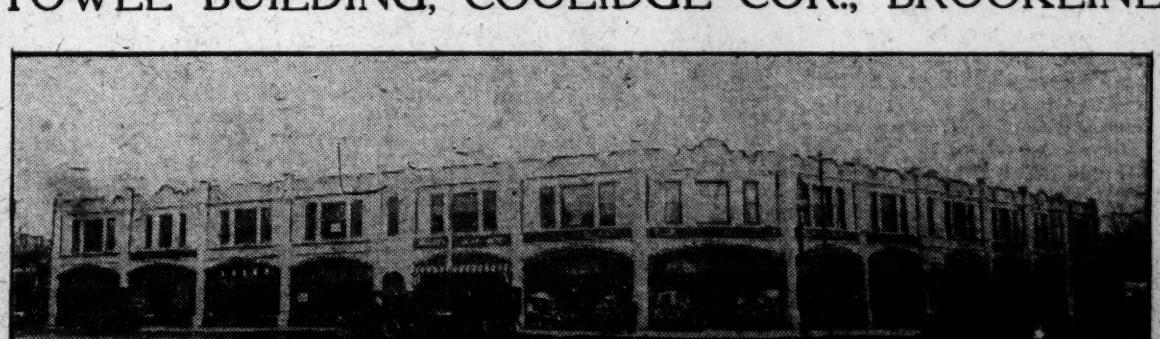
ROOSEVELT PICTURE REMAINS

WASHINGTON—The only picture of the walls of President Taft's private office that will greet President-elect Wilson tomorrow will be that of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Although several pictures had been on the walls, it was noticed today that this was the only one left.

SILK MILLS ARE CLOSED

PATERSON, N. J.—No attempt was made today to operate any of the silk mills whose workers are striking. A big guard of police guarded the principal factories, because the dyers have joined the strike. The strikers plan mass meetings tonight.

TOWLE BUILDING, COOLIDGE COR., BROOKLINE



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT PLEASES THE BOY

White linen with trimming of blue

NOTHING pleases the small boy more than the possession of a real sailor suit. The long trousers and the sailor blouse combine to fill the childish heart with joy, and no mother need hesitate to undertake the making of this suit.

The blouse is made in the usual way with sleeves that are plain at the tops and laid in box plait at their lower edges, where they are finished with straight cuffs. The collar is of the regulation sort and the shield can be used or omitted as liked. The yoke facing on the blouse can be omitted, too, if it is not wanted. The blouse is finished at the lower edge with a hem through which elastic is run to regulate the size.

The trousers are made with front and back portions for each leg and they are finished at the upper edge of the front and at the sides to be buttoned to the supports which are seamed to the back portions.

White linen with trimming of blue is the material used here and that is the preferred combination of colors for the sailor suit. White galatea would be excellent, too, and blue with trimming of white would be serviceable.

For the 6-year size, the suit will require 4 yards of material 27, 3/4 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the suit (7741) is cut in sizes for boys from 4 to 8 years of age. It can be bought at any May Man-



ton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ART OF PIE-MAKING MADE CLEAR

Not a "knack" but merely knowing how

THE general and pervading idea among the uninitiated seems to be that it requires a peculiar "knack" to make pie. Like many another "knack" it is merely knowing how. Pies have been greatly abused. If correctly made they are delicious.

In making pie crust, use only the best of lard and pastry flour. If possible, roll it on a marble slab and always use cold water to moisten it.

To be a success it must be made quickly with as little handling as possible and kept cool until it is in the oven.

For a pie of two crusts use six tablespoonsfuls of sifted flour; two tablespoonsfuls of lard, one half teaspoonful of salt. Enough water to make it hold together, but no more than is absolutely necessary. It must be damp but never wet.

Sift the flour and salt and chop the lard in it, using a knife; do not mix with the fingers. Then add the water, drop by drop. Toss it lightly on a well-floured board, cutting it into two pieces, reserving one for the upper crust. Do not roll it too thin or it will be dry and tasteless when baked. Use a deep plate 5 in. as it does not absorb the grease as earthenware does.

After putting in the filling, cut the edge of the lower crust and cut several crescent-shaped gashes in the upper crust. Lay on the upper crust, pressing the edges together with a fork. Allow it to shrink and then trim it off with sharp knife.

The upper crust may be brushed lightly with milk to give it a good brown color.

If the filling is of the juicy order it is best to bind the edges of the crusts together with a bias strip of muslin, about an inch wide. Remove it after baking, while the pie is still hot.

See that the oven is very hot when the pies are first put in or the lard melts and forms a soggy under crust.

Watch the upper crust that it does not become too brown. If necessary, cover it with a round of paper.

When pies come from the oven, set them out of a draught on an inverted cup or pan to cool.

Fillings are prepared as follows:

Lemon Meringue—Line a deep tin with

pastry. Make a meringue by adding to the two stiffly beaten whites, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Put this on top of the pie and brown slightly in the oven.

Drops of liquid sometimes form because the pie was not sufficiently cool when the meringue was added.

Apple Pie—Line a pie plate with pastry. Pare and core six apples. Cut them into small sections and fill the crust. Sprinkle through the fruit, three quarters of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a little nutmeg, and a large pinch of flour. Put on the upper crust, prick it well with a fork, bind with muslin, and bake until apples are tender. Test by piercing with a straw. Serve with cheese.

Pumpkin Pie—Pare and remove seed from pumpkin. Cut into small pieces and either steam or cook dry. Press through a sieve and for one pie use one and one half cups of pumpkin, three quarters of a cup of sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, one half teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, and two cups of milk. Bake in deep tin lined with pastry.

Custard Pie—Line a deep pan with pastry brushed over with white of egg, to keep the crust from absorbing the liquid.

Pour into it the following mixture:

To one pint of scalded milk, add one half cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, one half teaspoonful of salt, and a little vanilla or nutmeg. Lastly, stir in the beaten whites of the eggs.

Custard pie must bake slowly and is done when a knife inserted in the center of the custard comes out clean.

Coconut Pie—Use the same receipt, allowing a cup of shredded coconut to stand in the hot milk for 10 minutes before using.

Dried fruits should be stewed and sweetened before making into pies.

Modern Priscilla.

TRIED RECIPES

APPLE COBBLER
A PPLE cobbler is made thus. Peel and core eight medium-sized apples, arrange in a baking dish and fill the space from which the core has been removed with sugar. Make a batter with three cups of milk, one cup of flour and three eggs well beaten. Pour this over the apples and bake until the apples are done. Serve with a nice sauce.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING

Over the bottom of dish scatter one half cup well-washed raw rice, one half cup sugar, a pinch of salt, a sprinkle of nutmeg. Then pour on one quart of milk. Bake in a medium oven an hour and a half. Do not stir at all, neither before nor after it goes into the oven. The time of baking may vary; but bake until the rice shows above the milk and it is done. Every grain is separate. The milk is like heavy cream and it is delicious, hot or cold. If the oven is too hot the milk evaporates and the pudding is too stiff.

LAMB SOUFFLE

Melt one half tablespoon of butter, add one half tablespoon of flour, one half teaspoon of salt, one half teaspoon of celery salt, a few drops of onion juice and a few grains of pepper. Then add gradually one cup of scalded milk and one fourth cup of soft, stale bread crumbs. Remove from the fire and add one cup of finely chopped cold lamb. Add yolks of two eggs beaten, and lastly fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiffly. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Tomato sauce—Cook one cup of tomatoes and a slice of onion 10 minutes and then rub through a strainer. Melt one to two teaspoonsful of butter, add one tablespoon of flour and put with the strained tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Chicago Inter Ocean.

"NEVER-FAIL" SAUERKRAUT
Chop cabbage very fine, salt as for cooking. Put in keg or stone jar with open top. Make a stamper of an oak block or a wooden potato masher. Never use any metal. Put large plate over kraut, weight with large stone, stamp as often as you conveniently can do so, 10 or 12 times a day is not too much. Perfect sauerkraut in six weeks.

Dissolve 1 1/2 tablespoonsfuls cornstarch in cold water and add one cup of boiling water. Stir the two mixtures together and cook in a double boiler until thick. When cool pour into the crust. If the mixture is "lumpy" beat well with a Dover eggbeater.

Make a meringue by adding to the two stiffly beaten whites, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Put this on top of the pie and brown slightly in the oven.

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Modern Priscilla.

PICTURE PUT ON PIN CASE

A QUAINTE and useful pin case can be fashioned with a bit of satin and a postcard picture. Select a picture of some charming lady of colonial times or one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Court Ladies," which can be secured in splendid reproductions on postcards, says the New Orleans Picayune.

Cut the picture oval and cut two pieces of cardbord just the same size. Cover one piece of cardboard with muslin and the other with satin. The satin may be any color desired, and should be chosen according to the tones in the picture.

Cover the two covered pieces of cardboard together, then paste the picture on the muslin covered cardboard, taking care to have it fit exactly.

Cover a brass ring with crochet silk matching the satin and fasten it to the top of the miniature, then add a loop of ribbon, so it can be suspended at the side of the dressing table. If you can't crochet the brass ring, wrap it tightly with narrow ribbon.

Rompers of seersucker in good quality and most attractive patterns are made with either short or long sleeves and with the square Dutch neck. Some button in front, Russian blouse fashion, while others fasten in back. The cost is very moderate.

Wardrobe trunks at special prices remind us that the vacation season will be at hand before many months.

Some of the trunks are supplied with drawers and boxes, as well as the compartment for hanging the gowns.—Newark News.

SHOPPING NOTES

The tiny brass holders, miniatures of revolving bookcases, are now included in many desk sets. The cases are most convenient for holding memo books of various kinds; indeed, they are sometimes to be found fitted with blank books designed for different purposes.

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HOME HELPS

To clean zinc, use a piece of soft flannel moistened with kerosene. When the spots are of long standing use a little powdered bath brick in addition to the kerosene.

The pins really frame the little picture and a charming and practical miniature is the result.

SUGAR PREVENTIVE

An excellent preventive of burnt sugar, when boiling milk, is to sprinkle the bottom of the pan with granulated sugar, let it get hot, then pour in the milk. I have never had a burnt sugar since employing this method, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping.

It also keeps milk from boiling over.

For cleaning water bottles, decanters and glass jugs, cut a lemon into small pieces, put into bottle with a little water and shake. Cut potatoes are also good.

To restore curdling mayonnaise, place a tablespoon of melted butter (which must be cold) in a round bottom basin and gradually work in mayonnaise. This is for a small amount of mayonnaise.

Celery can be kept two weeks by first rolling it in brown paper, then in a towel, and keeping in a cool place. Before preparing for the table, place in a pan of cold water for an hour.—San Francisco Call.

FOR NEEDLEWOMAN

When the drawn work in linen doilies or any other fancy work is worn out and the centers still remain good, stitch a row of insertion over the drawn work.

A small steel crochet needle kept in your machine drawer will be found invaluable when pulling basting, ripping, catching the under thread and other details incidental to sewing.

For the latest knot work designs a braid imported especially from Germany is employed. This comes in skeins. It has the advantage of making a more compact little braid than is obtainable with the ordinary cottons.—Philadelphia Times.

But the real secret of dressing lies deeper than these. It lies in expressing something lovely in ourselves; in lending something worthy of ourselves to the clothes we wear; putting something of our personality into them. The question of clothes is a more worthy one than it is sometimes thought to be.—Katherine Ferguson in Woman's Home Companion.

These things seem to say: "Look at us! Read us! Read us! As plain as day! As plain as day! H-a-t—this particular kind of hat—huge, exaggerated, top-heavy, loaded down with cascades of willow plumes, spells lack of judgment, poor taste, false ideas and values."

Whether we realize it or not we are perpetually expressing ourselves, and our clothes speak for us—condemn us or recommend us, praise us or blame us, as plainly as though they spoke with voices like our own. I have seen girls apply to business houses, seeking positions, and I have seen them refused good positions and they never guessed the reason. Some of them brought with them reasonably good letters of recommendation, saying perhaps that they were capable, willing. But of what avail was that when all the huge masses of yellow puffs, dowdy clothes, low-necked shirtwaists, and tawdry imitation jewelry, badly chosen and designed, were saying as plain as could be, "She has no judgment." "She does not know true values," "She is frivolous," "Can you trust a girl to be careful of your accounts who is so evidently careless of her own?"

Then the kindhearted employer, perhaps, hesitates. After all, might she not do this, little girl making a pitiful enough showing as she sits waiting for an answer? Isn't it right to give her a chance any way? Oh, yes—if you like.

Opportunities are being swept past or grasped every day, testimony borne and chances given and lost—positions offered or withheld—largely by means and way of this language of clothes in which we express ourselves, and yet we think clothes a matter of little importance.

Keep it in mind that your clothes and your manner of wearing them are expressions of yourself which every person of good judgment reads—and judges of—and then see to it as far as you are able that that expression is as good and winning and gracious and true as you can make it.

Writers on fashion who have made a careful study of the subject are forever urging us to have an eye for esthetic values. They beg us to study our lines

and the same simple garnish is used on the shawl collar and about the graceful coat. The shawl is quite large, doubling over the chest, in a way indicative of winter warmth, but there is small doubt that it will be a welcome addition to the spring costume.

Shawl collars are the vogue for house gowns, made of lace, gauze and embroidery. One charming little dress for the interior is of voile trimmed with a collar and cuffs of lace, bordered with narrow chiffon ruffles—a quaint idea, enhanced by a graceful bow at the throat of the dress. A double line of large pearl buttons extends down the front of the entire gown and a belt of liberty satin gives a modish touch.

Another gown is less formal but quite as pretty with its shawl collar of dotted silk and rows of small buttons. Both gowns are long, sweeping the feet. For house dresses length is always desirable.

As a reaction from the exaggerated richness of the past winter a plain era is dawning in which peasant costumes are to have their day. Some of the new stuffs are quaintly simple, although charming in their artistic combinations of color. Eponge is in great vogue, and it is a sort of loosely twisted stuff called "bigourdin" for morning dresses. To trim these there are cotton braids, notably a kind that resembles old-fashioned home-made carpeting. Matelasse, in pale blue and rose, is pretty, and some crepes have their trimming with them in the shape of flowers at the end to be cut off and replaced where the maker's taste indicates. Cotton velvets are much liked now and they come in handsome patterns at a moderate price.

The ruffle edge around the skirt of the jacket is having its short run at Paris. Probably it will have the briefest of all its runs here. The best rule for the suit is the draped skirt and the cutaway coat rather short. It may be decorated with folds, bands, buttons or braid, and it may be severely tailored. New York women have been inclined toward the tailored suit and patronize the models of Dredroll rather than Dredroll when it comes to street gowns for morning.

A strictly English model of Scotch tweed has the edge of its overlapping fronts finished with a piped fold and

reversed.

To frost a bathroom window make a very strong solution of Epsom salts and vinegar. Apply it with a brush, and afterward go over it with some white varnish.—Louisville Herald.



ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED BY MANY TOWNS

Annual Contests for Offices Are Scheduled for This Week and Several Are Now Being Contested by Candidates

WELLESLEY INTEREST

Town meeting week began today with elections in many municipalities throughout the state, including the larger towns of Greater Boston. Some will hold their



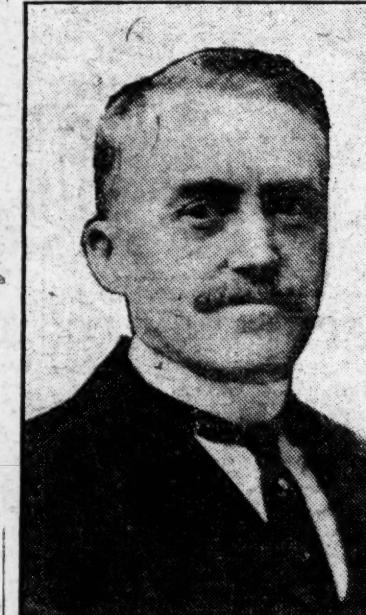
DR. OTHO L. SCHOFIELD
Who is candidate for selectman in Wellesley



JOHN T. RYAN
Who seeks election as Wellesley's town clerk



(Photo by Marceau)
FRANK H. STEVENS
Wellesley Hills candidate for selectman



DR. WARREN A. RODMAN
Candidate for board of selectmen of Wellesley

meetings tomorrow, while others will elect on the remaining days of the week.

The town of Plymouth held its election Saturday, the feature of which was its return to the no-license column.

There are several lively elections in progress in Greater Boston today, Revere taking the lead in this respect. Twenty candidates seek a place on the board of selectmen of the town, while there are many others after minor positions.

For selectmen-at-large there are four candidates—Walter T. White, Republican, and Richard D. Barry, Democrat, nominated in the caucus of both parties; Benjamin Keeping, who is running on nomination papers on an annexation-to-Boston platform, and Roscoe Walsworth, who is running as the Progressive candidate. Mr. Walsworth was formerly chairman of the board of selectmen and advocates many reforms.

In precinct 1 there is a three-cornered contest between Selectman Bruno Hartung, who seeks reelection, and William P. Achenbach, clerk of the selectmen, both of whom are tied for the Republican nomination and are running on nomination papers, and who are opposed by Charles D. Garbutt, Democrat. In precinct 2 Laurence A. Haynes, Republican, and James F. P. Hubbard, Democrat, are the candidates. In precinct 3 Selectman Frank Farrell is opposed by Joseph H. Smith, and in precinct 4 Selectman William Gordon is opposed by Louis E. Vincent, Republican, and John S. O'Hare, Democrat.

Contest in Winthrop

Winthrop voters are deciding several close contests. There are seven candidates for the three places on the board of selectmen—Wallace B. Thayer, member of the present board; Henry Carstensen, Joseph A. Barry, Alfred Tewksbury, Fred C. Wales, James S. Carr and Winthrop Magee.

There is a contest between Mrs. Miriam Watts and Dr. O. E. Johnson for the school board. Dr. Johnson is a present member of the school board, and Mrs. Watts is the first woman to seek the office in Winthrop. For the board of health there is a contest between Dr. Edward H. Grainger, George Edwards and A. A. Smith. Louis Greene is opposing Forbes Dowling and Joshua Small for constable, and Thomas Berridge is opposing Whitman Smith and James A. Whipple for auditor. Peter Delaney and Porter Tewksbury are opposing each other for tree warden.

In Watertown there are a number of contests today. For selectmen, the contest is between William H. Lucas, Wesley E. Monk and G. Frederick Robinson, Republicans, and Alford M. Graham, Joseph H. McNally and Wendell W. Patten, Democrats. Two positions on the school committee are aspired for by Adolph C. Ely and Arthur E. Gray, Republicans, and James F. Rockett and Mrs. Emily F. Wogan, Democrats.

Irving B. Coburn, the present auditor, is being opposed by William J. White; Benjamin Driscoll is contesting Edwin C. Richardson for the board of park commissioners; Wilfred A. Norris and Dr. Joseph L. Drummond are candidates for the board of health, and a fight is on for auditor for one year between Fred S. Pillsbury and T. James Gallagher.

Others named at the caucus, to be unopposed at the election, are: Moderator, Joseph P. Keefe; treasurer, Harry Brigham; collector of taxes, Joseph B. Holland; assessor for three years, Clinton E. Holmes; water commissioner, Charles W. Brigham; tree warden, John C. Ford.

Wellesley Candidates Active

Candidates for positions on the three places on the Wellesley board of selectmen include: Dr. Otho L. Schofield of Wellesley Farms, J. P. Fitzpatrick of Wellesley, Frank H. Stevens of Wellesley Hills, Dr. Warren A. Rodman of Wellesley Hills and William W. Taiby. George N. Smith, a member of last year's board, had papers filed but arrived too late to file them. John T. Ryan and Fred H. Kingsbury are contesting for the office of town clerk while Lewis T. McKinney and Job Monaghan are running for board of assessors.

A heavy vote is expected today in Arlington. There are eight candidates for the three places on the board of selectmen. The present members, Herbert W. Rawson, Jacob Bitzer and Alfred V. Noyes, were nominated at the town caucus. Arthur Birch and Edward T. Ryan were in the contest last year and Augustus F. Crowley and Thomas J. Donnell are new men in the contest.

Winchester holds its annual election today, polls being open until 4:30 o'clock. The eighth man to seek a place on the board is G. Arthur Swan. The candidates, except the caucus nominees, are running on nomination papers. This is the first year in the history of the town when so many have been candidates for selectmen.

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For contests for town offices are being made in Reading today and for the first time in years Millard F. Charles, town clerk, who has served for 15 years, is not only opposed for reelection but is in a three-cornered race to retain his office. Against him are C. Winthrop Smith and Francis J. Skillen. There are seven candidates for selectmen and overseers, with three to be named. The men are Edwin L. Hutchinson and Frederic D. Merrill of the present board and Fred M. Cook, Edward B. Eames, James W. Kil-

Cull and O'Sullivan were candidates last year and each polled a good vote.

Wakefield's Vote Is Large

The largest vote in Wakefield's history is being polled today, not on account of the number of contests but because for the first time in 10 years, a new treasurer is to be elected. George E. Walker, retiring chairman of the selectmen, the caucus nominee, is opposed by Loring P. Jordan and Waldo E. Cowdry.

Another campaign has been waged among the nine candidates for selectmen. The list of candidates includes: Frank A. Long, N. E. Cutler and Andrew G. Anderson of the present board, with Fred E. Bunker, Forrest A. Seavey, William P. Shepard, John J. Foley, Jesse E. Harrison and Frederic F. Anderson as the new aspirants. The present incumbents standing for reelection and Mr. Seavey and Mr. Shepard were the caucus winners.

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Whitaker, Henry A. C. Woodward, George F. Smith and Edward W. Taylor, Edwin A. Bayley, candidate for reelection as moderator, is opposed by James P. Prince. Another contest is that for the three-year term on the school committee, which becomes vacant in March by the expiration of George F. Reed's term. Mr. Reed seeks reelection, but his candidacy is opposed by Robert Leslie Ryder of Pierce's Bridge, East Lexington.

Little Activity Shown

There is a marked absence of contests in Wareham this year. Town clerk, treasurer and collector, C. L. Bates is unopposed. For the three selectmen's berths, there are five candidates, Lewis H. Bullard, Bailey W. Gary and Frank E. Peek, the present incumbents and Andrew A. J. Butland and Arthur B. Savary. These men are also candidates for overseers of the poor. Lewis H. Bullard and Andrew A. J. Butland are candidates for assessor. Dr. Charles S. Gleason has no opposition for board of health, and William E. C. Warr, Sidney T. Robinson and John F. Keenan seek the highway commission. Isaac W. Brown has no opposition for tree warden, and Thomas Coyne, Jr., Walter B. Holbrook, Harry C. Stever and Gustav J. Schroeder seek to be auditors.

For selectmen, seven candidates are in the field in Walpole. The members of the present board, Henry M. Stowell, John F. Wall and Daniel A. Donnelly, are candidates for reelection. The other candidates are George W. Towle, Jr., Thomas F. Maguire, W. J. W. Wheeler and John Rooney.

For highway surveyor there are three candidates, P. A. Ginley, the incumbent, William Carberry and Charles Evans.

For trustees of the public library the

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

"UNCOMMON" STYLES for SPRING

Positively the most beautiful assortment of New Spring Garments that we have ever exhibited

Never before in our entire retail experience at this period of the season have we seen such a magnificent display of new outer apparel for women and misses.

Every conceivable new style that correct fashion has accepted is here for your inspection at prices as low as garments of superior quality can be sold for

FOR MISSES

Our stock of New Suits for Misses is actually four times larger and better than the assortment at this date last year. Incidentally our sales are in about the same proportion.

Wide range of styles and prices

\$18.75 to \$85.00

FRIGATE SANTEE TO BE BROKEN UP

MRS. WILSON GIVES ATTIRE DETAILS

Successfully raised from the bottom of Chesapeake bay, after lying there since April 2, 1912, the United States frigate Santee will be towed to Philadelphia in the spring to be broken up for the metal.

The frigate was purchased last July by Henry A. Hitner of Philadelphia, who made a contract with a Baltimore concern to raise the craft. Failing in their efforts, Mr. Hitner sent his own man to attempt the work. By employing steam pumps with a capacity of about 18,000 gallons a minute, the vessel was finally brought to the surface.

Although the keel of the frigate Santee was laid in 1821 as a sailing vessel, when the craft was finally launched in 1855, the design had been modified for that of a steam frigate. During the civil war the Santee served in the gulf of Mexico, receiving a commission in 1861. The vessel is of 3250 gross tons and carried 48 guns.

FREE SUGAR OPPOSED

NEW YORK—Francis H. Dexter, chairman of the Democratic party delegation which arrived here Sunday from San Juan, said the delegation will seek a conference with House leaders to demand a definite ruling for the Porto Rico sugar product in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. The delegation opposes free sugar or the reduction of the tariff to one cent a pound.

EMPLOYEES' BONUS DIVIDED
YONKERS, N. Y.—Alexander Smith & Son, carpet manufacturers, distributed \$75,000 among 3300 men and women employees Saturday. Each worker who had been with the firm 10 years or more received a sum equal to 10 per cent of the salary received for the six months ending Dec. 31 last.

"It is a simple gown," said Mrs. Wilson, "and graceful without being elaborate."

Though there is to be no particular function to correspond with the inaugural ball, now abandoned, Mrs. Wilson will wear at the first evening function at the White House a gown of brocade, rose pattern, the predominating color being light green. It is low in the neck and has a long train. There is a drapery of lace at the neck and down the front of the skirt. Applique bead work and some butterflies in shades of green and rose adorn the neck. Similar butterflies are on the upper sleeves.

"The soft satin crown.

The use of ribbon bows.

The daring color combinations.

The favor given to numidie feathers.

The always likable black and white combinations.

Filene's

FIRST SHOWING OF
New "Little" Hats for Women

BESIDES being very, very small, these new hats show many other newnesses, surprising and altogether charming.

The soft satin crown.

The use of ribbon bows.

The daring color combinations.

The favor given to numidie feathers.

The always likable black and white combinations.

THE MILLINERY SALONS, SIXTH FLOOR.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Milliners

SIR IAN HAMILTON TO INSPECT
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Ian Hamilton will inspect the Canadian militia this summer. Sir Ian, now inspector of overseas forces, was the commander in South Africa under whom the Canadian cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry served, and the men who wear South African medals are expressing their pleasure that he is to inspect them.

Sixty-Second Congress in Closing Sessions

CHANGE IN RULES OR BUDGET PLAN SAY DEMOCRATS

New Administration Leaders Stirred by Big Appropriations Which Have Been Rule Since "Cannanom" Abolishment

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Politically the Sixty-second Congress, which is to adjourn sine die Tuesday at noon, has been important because it has taken part in the upheavals that resulted in the formation of the Progressive party.

At the very outset, the house, in perfecting its organization, revised and liberalized its rules of procedure, thus yielding to the demands of ultra radical reformers, both in and out of Congress, and set up a system of government which, presumably, would permit the membership at large to govern itself, without dictation from an autocratic speaker and committee on rules controlled by him.

While the radicals in the several states were denouncing bosses and crying "let the people rule!" the radicals in the House were preparing to do away with bosses and to take into their own hands full control of House affairs.

But however successful the policy of popular rule may be in the several states, it has been unsuccessful in Congress, and on Wednesday of this week the Democrats of the incoming House are to caucus on whether to restore "Cannanom" or adopt a budget system such as was recommended by President Taft in his message of last Wednesday. Popular rule in the House, after two years of patient trial, has been found to work badly. It has brought about decentralization and lack of responsibility, and thus opened the way to extravagance in appropriations. The session now closing has been one of the most expensive in the history of the American Congress, and that, too, in face of the issue of economy of which the Democrats made so much in the last campaign.

Inquiries as Forerunners

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, frankly tells his Republican associates that the House must either return to "Cannanom" or adopt the budget. It would be the height of folly, he says, for the Democratic party, in full control of the government, to begin the Wilson administration with the handicap imposed by the present rules.

Mr. Fitzgerald, however, is uncertain as to the result of the House caucus. He and his fellow-leaders know full well what is necessary if the House is to be kept within due bounds as to appropriations, but whether the Democratic majority will be willing to place limitations upon itself, is a question that can only be answered after next Wednesday night.

It has been estimated by the experts that the present rules have been responsible for between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of appropriations a year that would not have been made under "Cannanom", or a budget; or, in other words, that the liberalized rules have cost the country in two years' time, between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000, without any compensating advantages.

Three Sessions Held

The first session of the present Congress was a special session, called by President Taft for April 4, 1911, on the issue of Canadian reciprocity. In the previous session, the Senate had declined to permit reciprocity to come to a vote. The bill had gone through the House with a whoop, but the Senate regarded it coldly. Finally, it said that it would not permit it to come up for final passage. Mr. Taft replied that he would call a special session of the new Congress, if this attitude were maintained, and he did.

This session ran until Aug. 22. Canadian reciprocity was put through both houses, and, as it was later discovered, the seed was sown which produced a harvest of defeat for the Republican party. This measure, which the Canadian Parliament refused to ratify, was the most unpopular of the Taft administration. The farmers of the northern Republican states, denounced it as a personal attack upon them, and in the last election they swung in a body away from the Republican party which they had steadfastly supported in the past, either to the Democratic or Progressive party. The Republican party polled the smallest farmer vote of its history. This special session of 1911 was devoted almost exclusively to reciprocity.

The second session of the present Congress convened Dec. 4, 1911, and adjourned Aug. 4, 1912. It was a regular session, and in addition to the annual appropriation bills, many measures of importance were considered. The feature of the session, however, was the series of tariff bills, fathered by the Democratic majority in the House, and most of them put through the Republican Senate and up to President Taft, who vetoed them.

The third session of the present Congress, which is to adjourn tomorrow, began Dec. 3. It has been characterized by an unsuccessful effort on the part of House leaders to hold appropriations down to a figure that would harmonize with the economic declarations of the Baltimore platform; but the fault has not been chargeable to the Democrats of the House as individuals, but rather to the loose and unbusinesslike system which

rules under which they have been operating.

Congress of Investigations

After the tariff and Canadian reciprocity, the most striking feature of the present Congress has been the unusually large number of investigations which it initiated, some fifty in number, some of them important, but for the most part not coming up to the expectations of their promoters. The theory on which most of the investigations were started was that the Republicans had been in undisputed control of the government for 16 years, and it was highly proper that the Democrats, on coming into control of the House, should see to it that the work of the Republicans had been honestly and efficiently done. In short, the Democrats, as in 1885, following the inauguration of Cleveland the first time, wanted to "look at the books."

The investigations, so far as they have been upon the conduct of the executive departments of the government, have disclosed practically nothing. In addition to inquiries concerning the executive departments, the investigations, most of which were confined to the House, looked into the affairs of several of the so-called trusts—the money trust, the shipping trust, the steel trust, the beef trust and the sugar trust.

Broadly speaking, these inquiries have thrown interesting, and in some cases important, light on the methods of high finance in America, and will be helpful to Congress when it is ready to legislate on the money and the trust questions, but that they justified, in any single case, the amount of time spent upon them, is said to be very doubtful.

The money investigation, which covered many months, produced testimony which perhaps will be helpful to Congress in the enactment of a banking and currency law, but to say that a "money trust" was discovered is something as to which public opinion is divided, as the Pujo committee itself is divided in its report.

No Congress in American history has done so much in the investigating line, and it probably will be many years before it undertakes it on a large scale again. As a whole, it seems likely that the investigations have had a good effect on the public mind. The committees went to the bottom of the subjects referred to them, and even when they found nothing sensational, their work was of a character to satisfy the public that the vague charges of unfaithfulness in high places were not well founded.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archibald of commerce court impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912; and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archibald of the Standard Oil Company and members of Congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel Corporation.

New federal bureau of labor created, with cabinet officers at its head.

Physical valuation of property, officers and of the common carriers ordered to form basis for rate-making.

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal, and free list tariff bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Investigation of affairs of American Sugar Refining Company and its alleged domination of the market.

Inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Investigation of conditions along Mexican border, and alleged financing of Mexican revolutionists by Americans.

"Shipping trust" inquiry, to determine extent of the common control of ocean routes.

"Literacy test" immigration bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft. Bill passed over President's veto in Senate.

Permanent prisoners in federal prisons made eligible to parole.

Five-year closed season for fur seals incorporated in the international seal treaty.

Federal control of water powers defeated in the Senate.

Manufacturers of foods required to state the net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Government authorized by law to seize trust controlled goods as soon as imported into the United States.

Lincoln memorial authorized to cost \$2,000,000.

Ministries must face. If Mr. Wilson should turn out to be, as promised, a thoroughgoing progressive, the defections within his own party may be offset, in part at least, by the support of Republican progressives in both houses.

The situation as a whole which Mr. Wilson faces as he assumes the presidency is so similar, in its main aspects, to that which Mr. Taft faced, four years ago, as to cause the political prophets to indulge their fancies freely. Whether there is to be serious party division should become known during the special session which will begin early in April.

Appropriation Bills' 'Riders'

The present Congress has been unique in another respect—important legislation of all kinds has been attached in the form of "riders" to general appropriation bills by the leaders of both houses and not considered on its merits. During the last session it was the House which did this kind of work, and the Senate which rebelled against it. Mr. Hilles, as assistant secretary of the treasury, served in that capacity for two years.

During the present session the Senate has been attaching important legislation to appropriation bills in the form of "riders," and it is the House that is protesting. Legislation of this character is so clearly contrary to sound public policy that it really has no defenders on principle.

The action of the Senate during this session, it is understood, has been largely of a retaliatory character. If the marked tendency in both houses to resort to this method of legislating can be made to develop sentiment in favor of returning to older and safer methods, the experience of the present Congress along this line will not have been without their uses. The argument against legislation

shows unmistakably that the Democrats, in both houses, are divided on the tariff, on the trusts and on the currency, the three great issues which the Wilson ad-

MANY LAWS ENACTED BY THE 62D CONGRESS

Two Years' Work to End Tuesday Noon With Record for Investigations, Important Legislation Passed and a Number of Treaties Ratified

WASHINGTON—When the Sixty-second Congress adjourns at noon on Tuesday it will have placed on the statute books many important acts. Among the accomplishments of its two years of work the following are deemed the most momentous:

Constitutional amendment for popular election of senators submitted to the states.

Ship of liquor into prohibition states forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the Senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by Congress.

Notice served on the world, by the Senate, that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's bureau created in department of commerce and labor.

Panama canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

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BOTH HOUSES TAKE STEPS TO SIT ALL NIGHT

Congress Faces Action on Nine Big Appropriation Measures, Carrying \$700,000,000, as Members Assemble in Session

PROGRAM ARRANGED

WASHINGTON—Action upon nine big appropriation bills, carrying \$700,000,000, during the next 24 hours, was the task facing Congress when both houses met today. Continuous session all day and night, probably right up to noon tomorrow was the tentative program.

The appropriation measures awaiting action were:

The legislative, executive and judiciary, navy, postoffice, agriculture, Indian, District of Columbia, public buildings, general efficiency and sundry civil.

Passage of all, except the public buildings bill and possibly the naval measure, is deemed certain.

During a Sunday afternoon and evening session—an almost unprecedented action—Congress passed the rivers and harbors measure, carrying appropriations of \$47,868,000. It may be vetoed by President Taft, in which case attempt to pass it over his disapproval is threatened.

At 10 o'clock conferees on the naval bill met again in an effort to end the deadlock over the measure. The House insists upon allowing only one battleship. The Senate demands two, and the whole naval bill may go over to the extra session.

Several filibusters are threatened in Senate and House on supply bills, including the sundry civil, postoffice, Indian, agricultural and general deficiency.

Except the workmen's compensation bill, little important legislation other than supply measures remain to block the adjournment program. It was generally believed today that the Senate will accept the amended workmen's compensation measure passed late Saturday night by the House.

The Senate was ready today to yield the disputed amendments in the postoffice measure and to compromise on the legislative appropriation bill. Today's task was the sorting out of what salvage the Senate will claim.

San Francisco's exposition will probably get \$1,500,000 from the conference on the sundry civil measure, while the New York court house site, to cost \$3,000,000 and the Rock Creek lands \$2,300,000 purchase, in the city of Washington, are declared by Senators O'Meara and Lodge to be the price of their consent to allow the general deficiency bill to pass.

In the House the leaders delivered their ultimatum to the Senate on the public buildings and navy bills, and then marked time awaiting conference reports.

All debatable points in the naval bill except the battleship question were adjusted on Sunday, but the conferees decided it was useless to attempt to adjust the battleship tangle, and the committee adjourned at 11 o'clock Sunday night without any plan for another meeting.

The House conferees declined to yield the one-battleship program and also refused to take the issue back to the House for another vote.

The army appropriation bill, completed by the Senate, was signed by President Taft early Sunday afternoon.

The agricultural appropriation bill as agreed upon in conference late Sunday restores the authority for the congressional distribution of seeds which had been struck out. The conferees dropped from the bill the plan for a bureau of markets under the department of agriculture.

The McLean bill protecting migratory birds was retained. The agreements will be submitted to both houses today.

A complete agreement was reached Sunday night also on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The House recessed at 11:45 p. m. and the Senate adjourned at 12:13 a. m.

RURAL UPLIFT WILL BE TOPIC OF UNITARIANS

Agricultural and Economic Progress in New England Communities to Be Discussed at Three-Day Conference This Week

DINNER BY CHAMBER

Agricultural and economic progress in the rural communities will be discussed on three days of this week under the auspices of the department of social and public service of the American Unitarian Association and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which gives a New England agricultural dinner Friday night at the American house.

The Unitarian Association's rural conference will be held on two days, the Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning and afternoon meetings being in Channing hall, 25 Beacon street, and the Wednesday evening session in the Arlington Street church.

The 5th annual meeting of the New England conference on rural progress will be held in Horticultural hall, with sessions Friday morning and afternoon followed by the New England dinner.

On Wednesday and Thursday the speakers will include the Rev. Joseph W. Strout of Rehoboth, Charles M. Gardner, master of the Massachusetts state grange; the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Emrich, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; the Rev. Henry G. Ives of Andover, N. H.; Frank L. Boyden, principal of Deerfield Academy; the Rev. George F. Wells, chairman of the Methodist country church commission; Prof. Earl B. Phelps of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Mary Beard, director of the Boston District Nursing Association; Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health; E. L. Morgan and Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Eliot, Joseph Lee, Elmer S. Forbes and Prof. Thomas N. Carver will preside.

The program for Friday will include addresses by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the conference; Dr. P. P. Claxton, national commissioner of education; C. E. Embree, general manager of the Farmers Union of Maine; Leonard G. Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society; the election of officers and reports of committees on the handling and sale of vegetables, storage and marketing of fruits, production of milk, and cooperation among New England agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The addresses will be followed by discussion.

COAL INQUIRY SHOWS RAISE TO CONSUMERS

WASHINGTON—Consumers of anthracite were obliged to pay \$13,450,000 more for their supplies after coal companies had increased wages \$4,000,000 following the strike agreement of last May, according to a report submitted to the House Saturday by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, as a result of an investigation made by the bureau of labor in response to a House resolution asking for the "elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite."

BAY STATE CADET SPECIAL TRAIN DELAYS TRAFFIC

RAHWAY, N. J.—The engine of a special train carrying Massachusetts national guardmen to the inauguration exploded while the train was running south near here today. Engineer Finnegan and Fireman Munley were injured. All the cars remained on the rails.

The train, running as an extra, left Jersey City at 9:25 o'clock and was made up of five cars drawn by engine 2037 in charge of Engineer Finnegan. The passengers were the second corps of cadets.

All traffic was blocked. After a while the east-bound track was cleared, but orders were telegraphed to New York to accept west-bound business "subject to indefinite delay."

NEW YORK—All special Pennsylvania railroad trains for Washington were held in the station yard owing to the wreck near Rahway. Wrecking crews were hurried from Jersey City and Perth Amboy. At the general superintendent's office, no theory as to the cause of the blow-up was forthcoming.

EXPLORER CROSSES ATLANTIC

NEW YORK—Vilhjalmur Stefansson sailed Saturday on the liner New York for London, where he will speak before the Royal Geological Society and will buy scientific apparatus for the expedition which he will lead into the Arctic region next summer.

STREET NAMES CAUSE CONFUSION

Because of confusion in delivering mail matter to street and dormitory addresses in Cambridge which are very similar, Harvard students may petition the board of aldermen of Cambridge to change the names of Ware, Holyoke and Dunster streets.

MAIN STREET IN FAIRBURY, NEB.



FAIRBURY, Neb.—In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the population of Fairbury doubled and it now totals about 6,000. It is a bustling little city, owns its water and electric lighting plants and maintains a fine public park covering 30 acres, a stone's throw from the business center. Public buildings consist of the court house, government building, library, city hall and five school buildings. Railroads entering Fairbury are the St. Joseph & Grand Island, the Burlington and two lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and it is the headquarters of the Kansas-Nebraska division of the latter road. Fairbury has substantial factories and flour mills. Thriving commercial club of more than 250 members working for advancement of city. The accompanying picture shows the south side of Court House square.

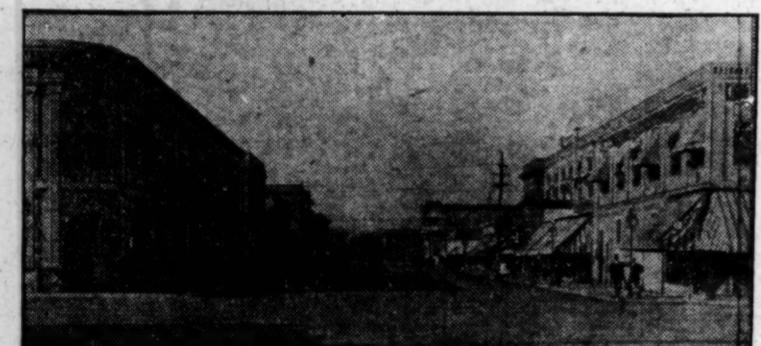
NEW ENGLAND IN PAST AND PROSPECTIVE CABINETS

THERE is careless use of the word "representation" in the talk on that inexhaustible theme, the personnel of the incoming President's cabinet. New England, we hear, will be represented in the cabinet by one or more members; New York's representative will be, or will not be; representation from the middle West is in doubt—so runs the gossip. But the cabinet is not a representative body. Conceivably the President might find the men for it all in one state, although supposition is readier if one does not undertake to select the state in which, at this moment, there are nine ten men who are distinctly of cabinet measure. As reasonably may one opposition to the supreme court to geographical divisions? That is only theory; practice has to take a different course. Fancy New England entirely left out of a cabinet, for example, and anticipate the uproar.

Indeed, there have been periods, brief and forgettable ones, when New England was not supplying a cabinet member. Any frank citizen of this region would admit that an administration might get through its course without the distinctive Yankee member in the President's council, but he would hasten to add that it would need extraordinary merit in some other direction to overcome the handicap. For it is not New England's fault of the cabinet but the cabinet's deep and ineradicable need of New England. Now, we think, we have brought the topic to its right line.

To name the New England secretaries from the early cabinets down would be to invite the discussion of national policies throughout the republic's history. That should be a sufficient excuse for omission. The contribution was greatest in Daniel Webster, a secretary of

FIFTH STREET IN COALINGA, CAL.



COALINGA, Cal.—This is a busy oil town, surrounded by a large area of oil land, only a small part of which is as yet developed. The accompanying picture gives a view of Fifth street, looking west, and showing the Sunset grammar school.

STOCK REFORMS TALK SUBJECT

While approving greater publicity for corporations, William C. Van Antwerp of the New York Stock Exchange, in his address at the dinner of the Beacon Club Saturday night, said most of the proposed legislation for reforming the stock exchanges was ill-advised and based on ignorance of economic law.

To him, singling out the stock exchange as an object of special legislation is unfair. The labor unions, he said, affect every one, directly or indirectly, to our greater detriment, while the exchange deals with a much smaller circle.

WORKMEN HEADS TO BE INSTALLED

Harry J. Norton and suite from the Longfellow Lodge of Cambridge will perform the installation ceremonies for the Winthrop Lodge officers of the Workmen's Benefit Association tomorrow night in Winthrop hall.

JURY CONSIDERS CAN COMPANY

BALTIMORE, Md.—Government authorities are introducing evidence before the federal grand jury for the purpose of filing a bill for the dissolution of the American Can Company. The proceedings aim at the dissolution rather than at criminal prosecution. This is the last day of the term, but it is believed that the investigation will be continued before the next jury.

SOCIALISTS TO START CAMPAIGN

The Socialist party will begin an educational campaign in Boston on March 6 with headquarters in Lorimer hall. The same campaign will be started simultaneously all over the country.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL

QUINCY—It was announced at the services of the Quincy Point church yesterday that the Rev. Sherman Goodman of Brookfield has accepted a call to that church.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE PLACED BEFORE MIKADO

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO—A petition signed by three veteran politicians, the survivors of the old Liberal party, has been addressed to the Emperor, urgently pointing out the unconstitutional character of the present government. The petitioners first of all remind the Emperor that on his accession he promised, "to the great joy of his subjects," to govern according to the constitution, and then they go on to state their case against His Majesty's present advisers. "It has been our unwavering conviction" the petition runs "that the essential character of constitutional government was to place the responsibility of the government on the prime minister and keep the throne free from the onus of government, by which means only the sacredness of the throne could be maintained."

The petition then goes on to show how this first principle has been violated, how the minister of war opposes the wishes of the whole cabinet, demands an increase in the army divisions, and when his wish is not complied with, sets aside the premier and tenders his resignation direct to the throne, without any thought of the consequences of his action.

"Again," it continues, "we see Prince Katsura petitioning the throne for an edict, and thus rashly begging the imperial authority for his designs. These acts we declare without hesitation contrary to the deep interest which in faithful pursuance of the late majesty's august wishes your majesty shows for constitutional government, and so treacherous to the national government."

This petition to the Emperor, although there is a strong difference of opinion as to its technical correctness, is considered of special significance, as indicating the widespread nature of opposition to Prince Katsura's government. Some time ago it was pointed out that this statesman, in spite of his professions of democratic convictions, was looked upon with grave suspicion by the liberal parties in Japan. The presentation of this petition is only another of the many proofs which are daily being afforded of the truth of this view. The official and semi-official organs declare that the so-called constitutionalists have no right to bring the Emperor into the political field. The opposition on the other hand declare that the militarists originally brought him in, and that as long as he remains there they have a right to approach him.

Suspension Was Resented

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The political crisis created in Japan by the resignation of the Marquis Saionji, leader of the Seiyu-Kai party, becomes daily if anything more acute. The Marquis Saionji, it will be remembered, resigned, resented, because he was unable to induce any one to take over the position of war minister, and at the same time agree to the retrenchments which were considered necessary. Prince Katsura was invited to form a ministry, and, although he made considerable professions of a somewhat advanced democratic policy, nevertheless, his accession to the position of premier was regarded with suspicion, owing to his well-known bureaucratic methods.

On the reassembling of the diet recently, after the premier's formal speech outlining his policy, Mr. Ozaki, a prominent member of the Seiyu-Kai brought matters to a crisis by the introduction of a motion for a vote of censure on the government. Mr. Ozaki introduced his motion with a vigorous and somewhat virulent attack upon the premier, and his speech was punctuated with cheers and cries of approval from so many different parts of the house that it became evident that the government's position was by no means secure.

When the uproar had reached its height and the premier had replied briefly to Mr. Ozaki's attack an imperial order arrived suspending the session for five days. The reading of this order was greeted on all sides by shouts of "Coward! knave!" and the diet broke up in considerable disorder.

Great excitement prevailed in the city itself during the sitting of the diet; and after its suspension the leaders of the opposition parties received a great ovation from the crowds which thronged all approaches to the building. It would seem evident from these events that the new premier has to face an opposition much stronger and much more efficiently organized than he had suspected. The Marquis Saionji, leader of the Seiyu-Kai, has admitted that he is quite unable to turn the tide even if he wishes to do so.

BLOSSOM FETE TO BE HELD

SARATOGA, Cal.—Plans for the early blossom festival at Saratoga next month are being completed and the Saratoga Improvement Club at a recent meeting authorized its executive committee to appoint all of the blossom day committees which are to take charge of the general decorations about town and the parade.

UTAH AIDS AUTO HIGHWAYS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A bill to provide \$50,000 to aid in the building of the proposed automobile highway from the Utah-Colorado line to Salt Lake City over the route known as the "Midland trail," has been passed by the House and Senate.

ELEVATOR MEN ELECT OFFICERS

GLIDDEN, Ia.—Stockholders of the Glidden Farmers Elevator Company recently elected the following officers: President, J. G. Merritt; vice-president, A. A. Kline; secretary, J. E. Merens; treasurer, E. M. Rich; directors, J. F. Snyder, L. Kline and C. E. Grimes; manager, J. C. Riedesel.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL

QUINCY—It was announced at the services of the Quincy Point church yesterday that the Rev. Sherman Goodman of Brookfield has accepted a call to that church.

Can We Help You? (As We Helped This Man)

Herbert O. Russell is a farmer in North Hadley, Mass., who turned a threatened loss, not only to himself but to his neighbors, into a highly profitable business transaction by making judicious use of the telephone toll lines. He is the Mr. Blank of the following story which appeared in TELEPHONE TOPICS. We use his name by permission:

A HADLEY PASTORAL

The fertile fields of old Hadley are especially adapted for raising onions, which are usually a very profitable crop. This year the crop was larger than ever before—bumper to the nth. Prices at once shrunk alarmingly until it came to be a grave question whether it was worth while to market the crop. Some farmers became discouraged and left the crop to rot in the fields. One gave the subject careful thought. While he was pondering the question his glance fell upon the telephone in his kitchen. Could that be the answer?

The next day he called on Manager Proctor for information. He secured full particulars about our toll facilities, then went home and planned a sales campaign by telephone. Each evening the family carefully studied the directories and made up a list of wholesale commission dealers in the large cities.

Early each morning Mr. Blank called them by telephone. Results were immediate and surprising. He made satisfactory terms in short order for the sale of his entire crop and before long he was shipping onions by the carload. After he disposed of his own crop, the commission merchants continued their demands for more onions, and Mr. Blank commenced buying his neighbors' crops which he sold at a good profit. As a result of his work he has sold twenty-one carloads of onions. It need not be added that he is extremely grateful for the resources of our telephone service.

Are you, Mr. Farmer or Business Man, confronted with a distribution problem of any kind? Let us help you, if we can. Call your Local Manager and see what he can recommend. In Greater Boston telephone (free of charge) to Fort Hill 7600, the Contract Department.



NEWS OF NAVY

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, placed on the retired list from March 7, 1913.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Halleck, to the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon A. F. McCreary, to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster Charles Morris, to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Chaplain E. W. Scott, detached from the naval academy, April 1, 1913, to the Kansas.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, detached from the Kansas, March 24, 1913.

Chief Boatswain Michael Higgins, detached from the Delaware, March 4, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Boatswain G. B. Llewellyn, detached from the Constellation; to the Delaware.

Gunner John Harder, detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to temporary duty receiving ship Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Machinist Gustav Auberlin, detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 14, 1913, to the California.

Chief Carpenter C. J. Kerr, detached from the Wisconsin to the Delaware.

Carpenter C. W. Chaddock, detached from the Wisconsin to the Delaware.

Paymaster's Clerk R. M. Thompson, appointed to the Glacier.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Colorado, at Mazatlan.

The Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

The Arkansas, at New York yard.

The Beale, at Norfolk later.

The Rainbow, at Manila.

The Nebraska left Veracruz for Tam-pico.

Navy Notes

The flag of the commandant in chief of the Atlantic fleet has been temporarily transferred from the Wyoming to the Connecticut.

The Yorktown has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon thereafter as practicable.

Order to place the Newark out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has been suspended until further action.

Battleship Wyoming has been temporarily detached as flagship of the Atlantic fleet and ordered to Tangier sound, in the lower part of Chesapeake bay, for big gun test, together with the monitor Tallahasse. Elementary practice of the Wyoming will be held later off the Virginia capes, after which the vessel will be docked and prepared for final trials off Rockland, Me., the last of March.

Spring target practice of the Atlantic fleet will start April 1 on the southern drill grounds. The battleships Utah, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio, will fire as a division first and will then proceed to the navy yards for overhauling. The vessels that were retained at the yards leave about March 31 and will conduct firing as a division after the rest of the fleet.

The gunboats Petrel and Wheeling which have been on patrol duty in the West Indies, have been directed to proceed to Guantanamo. The destroyers of the Atlantic fleet will remain there after

the fleet leaves on March 17 for the north. They will practise there until April 28.

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At the conference in this city next week, a publicity plan will be developed which will have for its basis the cooperation of all the manufacturers of electrical material and apparatus of every kind, all lighting and power companies, all jobbers, wholesalers, manufacturers' agents, dealers in material and apparatus, and all contractors who handle the installation and wiring for current, electrical engineers and illuminating engineers.

The society has already been financed to the extent of about \$100,000, and directly after the conference an active campaign will be inaugurated to increase the membership of the society and to bring the subscription amount up to a minimum of at least \$200,000, although the campaign will be continued to a point where the entire electrical industry will be cooperating to win the desired results.

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out the United States, and for the development of other means of disseminating information pertaining to things electrical. Every publicity means will be utilized, which will help teach the public the efficiency of modern electrical apparatus, its economy in almost all industries, and the proper methods by which this force may be of greatest aid in reducing the present high cost of living.

Among those who will directly participate in this conference are Henry L. Doherty, a New York banker, the president of the society; J. M. Wakeman, formerly president and general manager of the Electrical World and now manager of the new society; Philip S. Dodd, treasurer and treasurer of the society; A. W. Burchard, vice-president of the General Electric Company; L. A. Osborne, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Gerard Swope, vice-president of the Western Electric Company of New York and Chicago; John F. Gilchrist, representing the president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago; F. B. Tait of Dayton, O., president of the National Electric Light Association; Ernest Freeman of Chicago, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association; W. H. Johnson, vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; J. E. Montague, general manager of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Light and Power Company; W. A. Layman, president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; Frank S. Price of Pittsburg-Andrews Company of Boston, representing the National Electrical Contractors' Association, together with a number of other men equally prominent representing the board of directors of the society.

The program includes addresses and discussions covering "The Aims of the Society," "The News Value of Electricity," "Cooperation in the Electrical Industry," "An Electrical Advertising Campaign," "Selling a Commodity," Merchantizing Cooperation," and many other similar topics.

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SAN DIEGO, CAL. (Continued)

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LORI PARISIAN CLEANING CO.—We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyes in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones, Home 4420, Home 1588. 1900. Is now located at 3841 Seville st., between Robinson and University aves.

DENTISTS

DR. E. OSBURN, DENTIST

643 Spreckels Building. Home Phone 2088.

DR. L. A. VIKERSEN, DENTIST

603 Spreckels bldg. cor. 6th and C sts. Res. Phone Main 1239-W

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.

Wiring—Fixtures—Supplies

1337-45 Fifth st., between A and Ash.

FURNITURE

INNERSHAW'S FURNITURE

1337-45 Fifth st., between A and Ash.

LAUNDRY

PEAK LAUNDRY—Soft river water

used. No strong acids. We know how.

Call Glen. 111 and 413 or F-1371.

LAUNDRY

PEAK LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry

111 and 413 or F-1371.

LAUNDRY

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111 and 413 or F-1371.

LAUNDRY

PEAK LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry

111 and 413 or F-1371.

LAUNDRY

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A RETAIL FISH MAN wanted one capable of taking charge of a large retail market. Must be temperate and well recommended. Address ROOD & WOOD-BURY CO., Springfield, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, in N. H., \$15-\$17 week on newspaper work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER, experienced, handling short knife, on neckwear, \$8-\$10 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WORK, in Brookline, \$4 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LADY'S DRESSMAKER, assistant on machine embroidery, state experience and pay required. GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

DRAGGISTAN, assistant on machine embroidery, state experience and pay required. GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

ERAND BOY wanted. Apply to J. E. RUTTER & Co., 147 Columbus av.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR for elevator in office building. Apply to R. ALGER, Sup't., 40 Central st., Boston.

FOREMAN, machine shop, handle 75-125 men; \$25-\$30 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GROCERY CLERKS, experienced, wanted: should be over 21; wages to start \$11 weekly; opportunity for rapid advancement. Call JOHN T. CONNOR CO., 245 South St., Boston.

PANTRY GIRL, in Cambridge frat. house, \$14 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEMAN, experienced, wanted at Hotel Thorndike. Apply to Housekeeper, Hotel Thorndike, Boston.

INNER SOLE TACKER, in South Boston, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRINTER wanted; must be a good typesetter; steady position to right party; state wages wanted and give references. Call letter only. PETER HAGEN, 407 Newbury St., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR (two-thirds) in city, \$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KOON FIXERS and weavers, wanted 5 or 6 good loom fixers for box looms; also a number of good weavers; good wages; no labor trouble. Apply NASHVILLE MILLS, New Bedford, Mass.

KRISTEN AND VOLKMAKERS wanted; steady work if satisfactory. GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

MAN WANTED—White, married, to wash and clean automobile and do general porter work; must have good experience. Call letter only. DE TRUIT ELECTRIC CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. 6190.

MAIRIED COUPLE for caretaking, gardening and laundry work. Write to J. SCHLITT, Box 219, Springfield, Conn.

PROTESTANT MAN wanted for general work about place; care for 2 horses, 2 steers, 2 pigs; wages \$2 month, room and board; house to rent. Apply to G. C. PIERCE, 49 Courtland st., Middleboro, Mass.

SALESWOMAN (provisions), in city, \$8 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESWOMAN experienced on millinery sales in Boston; \$7-\$9 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECONDA GIRL (Protestant), in city, \$8 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHAFER, MARY, 21, married, wanted to work in a garment factory; wages \$10 week, room and board. Apply to letter only. R. J. Davis, 9 Norwary st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in Norwood, \$10-\$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN for carpet department; must be steady, steady department. WISE SMITH & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—An active middle-aged man or woman to visit teachers with a special proposition; salary, J. Q. ADAMS & CO., Room 128, Boston.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer (Protestant), male or female, capable taking full charge books; make appointment by telephone. H. A. STILES & CO., Boston. Tel. 214-1000.

WANTED—Strong man for helper in rubber factory; must have some experience. 89, ATLANTIC RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced cook, baker, steady position; good pay. G. M. GARDNER, 32 Mon st., Leominster, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced operator for Cook wood served, running machine, capable of running 12 machines; good position for him. Call letter only. M. COOPER, 16 Ames St., Winter Hill, Mass.

WANTED—Pattern makers (wood) at W. R. Walker's Pattern Shop. Write phone or call, R. W. WALKER, 232 Lowell st., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Working housekeeper on a farm; no objection to one with a child. J. S. DITTEY, West Paris, Me.

WANTED—Working housekeeper on a farm; no objection to one with a child. J. S. DITTEY, West Paris, Me.

WANTED—A Protestant middle-aged woman or woman to visit teachers with a special proposition; salary, J. Q. ADAMS & CO., Room 128, Boston.

WANTED—A Protestant middle-aged woman for working housekeeper in family of two; a good home, small wages. Apply G. E. LOCHER, 55 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED—Man, knowledge of care of horses, lawn, young chickens and general work about country place; must be temperate and willing; some experience; care of automobile; married preferred. Apply EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Uncasville, Conn.

WANTED—An active middle-aged man or woman to visit teachers with a special proposition; salary, J. Q. ADAMS & CO., Room 128, Boston.

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W

R. R. SITUATION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY CHAMBER

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to have an opportunity on Thursday to express their views on the railroad situation in New England and to give the directors of the chamber a basis for recommendations as to what measures should be taken to solve the existing problem. The letter sent out by James T. Storrow, president of the chamber, states that the sessions will be from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 to 5:30 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m., in the reading room.

The recommendations drawn up by the directors from their deliberations on the proceedings of the meeting will be submitted to a membership meeting.

Mr. Storrow sums up the position of the chamber membership as follows:

"Judging from the recommendations which have been made as to what change in the existing situation is most likely to result in an improvement in the railroad facilities and service furnished to the people of New England, the members of the chamber are roughly divided into three classes:

"(1) Those who believe that the best way to secure an improvement is by separating the Boston & Maine railroad from the New Haven control and management, and that in order to accomplish this the commonwealth should take over the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, now held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company; and

"(2) Those who believe that the object desired could best be accomplished in some other way; and

"(3) Those who believe that no chance in the existing situation is advisable."

The chamber has signified its intention of opposing the passage of House bill 1357, which provides for the proper manning of railroad freight trains by common carriers.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on transportation of the chamber, the organization asserts that the bill relates to a matter properly referable to the railroad commissioners rather than to the Legislature.

The retail trade board of the chamber has selected Tuesday evening, March 25, for "The Annual Roast." The dinner will take place in the large auditorium of the City Club and a special committee is arranging an extensive and what is hoped to be a highly entertaining program.

DR. ELIOT SPEAKER AT CLUB OPENING

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, will speak in the Harvard Union tomorrow night before the Federation of Territorial Clubs on the subject, "When May a University Be Called National?" Dr. Eliot will tell the undergraduates how they may organize so as best to aid in the extension of Harvard's influence in the United States.

The purpose of the Federation of Territorial Clubs is to assist the Associated Harvard Clubs and the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in this work. A formal opening of the new clubroom will be held directly after President Eliot's address, to which members will be admitted on the postcard invitations which are being sent out.

CAMPAGN BOARD NOT TO REPORT
WASHINGTON—No report to the retiring Congress is expected from the Senate campaign expenditures committee following its inquiry into campaign expenditures of 1904, 1908 and 1912, and into the relations of John D. Archbold and the Standard Oil Company with members of Congress and federal officers. Members of the special committee have found it impossible to agree.

MR. TUMULTY TO GET \$7500
WASHINGTON—Joseph P. Tumulty, who will be President-elect Wilson's secretary at the White House, will get a salary of \$7500 per year. Sunday the House agreed to accept the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill fixing that amount instead of the \$6000 originally proposed.

EVERETT GRANGE TO ENTERTAIN
Everett grange will hold its mid-winter entertainment in Foresters hall tomorrow night. There will be a two-act comedy, a sale of candy, aprons, fancy work and food, with a dancing program as a wind-up.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

A quarterly conference of the New-tonville Methodist church will be held this evening.

The Rev. J. Edgar Parks of the West Newton Congregational church gives an address at this afternoon's meeting of the Newton Mothers' Club at the home of Mrs. Irving J. Fisher.

This afternoon the Monday Club meets with Mrs. C. D. Miller, Hillside road, Newton Highlands.

ARLINGTON

The Women's Mission Bible circle meets this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Dawes, Addison street.

The Rev. William Ewing, secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society, addresses the Bradshaw Missionary Association this afternoon in the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

WHITMAN

Whitman grange has accepted an invitation from Rockland grange to visit it on the evening of March 12.

The Whitman Teachers Club is to present the play "A Rose of Plymouth Town" in town hall the evening of March 28.

NEEDHAM

The Highlandville Methodist church has voted to change its name to that of "The First Methodist Episcopal church of Needham."

The no-license meeting in town hall last evening was addressed by the Rev. C. E. Sawtelle.

LEXINGTON

The Progressive town committee has organized with William L. Fletcher chairman; Mrs. Claude E. Patch and Arthur B. Webber, vice-chairmen; Andrew Christensen, secretary; William Oppen, treasurer.

WINTHROP

Professor Dallas Lord Sharp of Boston University will give an authors reading in high school hall this evening.

A meeting of the Winthrop Women's Progressive League will be held in Episcopal parish house this afternoon.

MIDDLEBORO

Charles M. Thacher and Edwin E. Soule have been drawn as jurors for the March term of the superior court at Plymouth.

MARLBORO

The grammar and night schools resumed sessions today.

There will be a monthly meeting of the school committee Tuesday night.

CHURCH GIVEN TO AID IMMIGRANTS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Daniel W. Field, retired shoe manufacturer, has donated the use of the former Waldo Congregational church edifice, which he purchased some time ago, to the New American Association. This organization is for the education of foreign born residents in civic matters and good citizenship. A formal opening of the quarters will take place Wednesday.

Guy Davis Gold, immigration and industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will have charge of the work of the association.

WORK HORSE PARADE PLANS
The Work Horse Parade Association has formally announced its program for the eleventh annual parade, to be held May 30. These circulars may be had upon application to the office of the association, 15 Beacon street. Added to the regular prizes for horses there will be a special prize this year for hack and cab horses, single and in pairs.

GIRLS HEAR TALK ON MISSION
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Jessie M. Hale of the Grenfell mission described the work in Labrador to a number of Wellesley girls yesterday at a vesper service in Houghton Memorial hall. The sermon was preached by Dr. George M. Horr of the Newton Theological Seminary.

REPORT MADE ON BUILDINGS
QUINCY, Mass.—The report of Inspector of Buildings Warren S. Parker shows that 38 building permits were issued in February, involving an expenditure of \$83,007.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

STILL WAITING

The self-made man stalked into the office of the great financier with whom he had an appointment.

"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but 20 years ago, when I was a poor Wall street messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry—"

"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"—San Francisco Call.

SIGNIFICANCE IN NAME

Visitor (to facetious farmer)—"I'd like to know why on earth you call that white pig 'Ink'?"

Facetious Farmer—"Because he's always running from the pen!"—Town Topics.

TOO GREAT A RIVAL

Unless Senator Wallace's proposed bill to create savings banks in the public schools bans the penny candy store on the opposite corner it hardly is worth while—St. Paul Despatch.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

QUINCY

At a meeting of the Wollaston Forum, in the Unitarian church, Sunday noon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney spoke on "Should Women Vote."

Adams chapter, D. R., holds its annual meeting at the President John Adams homestead on Franklin street this afternoon.

Mrs. Almira Simmons entertains the members of Whatsoever circle, Kings Daughters, at her home, 34 South Central avenue, this evening.

CHELSEA

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has announced that not only the 13 acres asked but about 30 acres additional of government land fronting on Island End and Mystic rivers will be offered at auction about the middle of May. The board of trade will at once take steps to induce large manufacturers to locate here.

READING

The Republican town committee has organized with James P. Carleton chairman; Mrs. Claude E. Patch and Arthur B. Webber, vice-chairmen; Andrew Christensen, secretary; William Oppen, treasurer.

STONEHAM

The Progressive town committee has organized with William L. Fletcher chairman; Mrs. Claude E. Patch and Arthur B. Webber, vice-chairmen; Andrew Christensen, secretary; William Oppen, treasurer.

WAKEFIELD

Thomas G. O'Connell, secretary of the water commission, announces that appropriations to cover preliminary steps toward augmenting the water supply are to be asked for at once.

ABINGTON

McPherson post 73, G. A. R., will observe the forty-fifth anniversary of its institution in Grand Army hall this evening.

WATERTOWN

The Current Events class of the Womans Club will meet this evening in the Unitarian building.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada has been talking sound sense about the futility of the present method of making appropriations for rivers and harbors. He says it is . . . wasteful, and in has induced the Senate to vote to shift from the shoulders of Congress responsibility for all details of river and harbor improvement. Under the present system of grabbag legislation the details are of far more consequence to the average congressman than is the general result. If a senator or a representative can get an allowance, deserved or undeserved, for some project in his state or district he cares little what may happen to any other project. Congress thus legislates blindly in detail, subordinating general results to individual considerations. It would be far better to turn over the apportionment of the sums voted for river and harbor purposes to expert river and harbor commissions. The development of navigation facilities is a complicated task, and each project undertaken ought to bear some definite relation to a general scheme adopted in advance. What benefit can result from digging out the channel of some smaller stream if the river to which it is a tributary is not capable of floating an increased commerce? Improvements in navigation in any great river basin should all be correlated, and a large percentage of the money voted by Congress must be wasted if projects continue to be treated as purely local enterprises. It would be far better if Congress should appropriate lump sums for the use of river and harbor boards and itself stop wrestling with details. Then ambitious congressmen would not be driven to log-rolling in self-defense. Congress would have more time to give to more important things, and rivers and harbors would be improved more satisfactorily at about half the present cost.

CHICAGO POST—If Congress shall agree to pass the bill now before it creating "Rocky Mountain National Park," the credit for the legislation must be largely given to Enos A. Mills,

whose eye for beauty and utility told him long ago that such a national park should be set aside for the use of the people of the nation. The proposed work will contain 700 square miles of mountain and valley, and it probably will not be second in beauty to any of the great pleasure grounds which this country holds in possession. The people of the state of Colorado are said to be almost a unit in asking that this new park be created. This unanimity of state sentiment will help the legislation on its way to passage. It is said that within the region which it is proposed to set aside there are to be found the finest drives and the finest walks in America. Allowing for the bubbling of enthusiasm, it is known definitely that this section of the east side of the continental divide has been admired by man since the day the first pioneer saw its mountains, its streams and its valleys. If the government plan of setting aside tracts for national parks is to be continued, it is probable that no section of the country can be found better adapted to disarm the critics of national reservations than this one whose beauties have been bespoken by pioneers and by tourists for years.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Some children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest got reading, spelling and definitions.

"And what do you get, my little fellow?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow.

"Oh, I gets readin' spellin' and spankin'!"—Universalist Leader.

ONLY MERCHANDISE

"Any mail for me this morning, Henry?"

"Yes, a pair of shoes, some varnish and the new traveling bag you ordered," San Francisco Call.

HONESTY DEMANDED

Men are willing to forget. All the failures you have made; Men are always glad to let you have time to pay a debt.

If you only indicate that you're trying, show to them Then not one will you condemn.

Detroit Free Press.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 26 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 or 2 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA

BEAUTIFUL OLD HOME on Penna. Rd., Franklin, Pa.; about 15 acres; 575 ft. elevation; must be sold at once; will sell at great reduction. Inquire or write MONITOR REP., 1713 Sansom st., Phila., Pa.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA

DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY—Private house for sale. 2813 Oxford st., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 29 Washington st.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on soil and climate. G. MCKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

CHAPIN'S Farm and House Guide Free 284 Washington st., Boston

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

GROTON, Feb. 28, 1913.—The CHAPIN FARM AGENCY sold my farm to my full satisfaction eleven days after I placed it in their hands.—C. N. NOWELL

STORES AND OFFICES

727 TREMONT ST.

Large, sunny store, suitable for hall, business office, etc., first floor; steam heat, running water.

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN OLD POINT COMFORT Brookline, Mass., 286 Washington St.; Raymond & Whitecomb, 806 Washington St.; Hotel & Travel Agency, The Christian Science Monitor, or address, GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Mon., Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—76 and 78 Cypress st.; sunny rooms with board, steam heat, near electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 22976. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring results.

A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another large transaction has just been closed in the downtown district through the purchase by Loren D. Towle of mercantile property located 263 to 267 Atlantic avenue, near Milk street, being a five-story and basement brick building occupying 5490 square feet of land, assessed for \$447,800, with \$87,800 of it land value. Also the five-story brick mercantile building numbered 371 to 373 Atlantic avenue, on lot of ground extending through to 32 Purchase street, containing 2275 square feet. All is taxed for \$40,300, including land value to the amount of \$13,000. The grantors were the trustees of Tufts College, and the broker was Henry W. Savage.

The sale of an estate at 23 West Cedar street has just been recorded. It consists of brick residence and lot of ground lying between Pinkney and Mt. Vernon streets, containing 2122 square feet of ground, owned by Anna G. Codman et al., and bought by Joseph L. Randlett. The total assessment is \$10,400, including land valued at \$6400.

The four-story and basement brick residence at 322 Beacon street, near Fairfield street, has passed into the possession of Robert H. Gardiner, taking title from the Sara M. Harding estate. The lot extends to Back street, and contains 3000 square feet of land; there is a brick stable in the rear. Total assessed valuation \$57,000, the land carrying \$36,500.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Deeds have gone to record transferring the four story brick building assessed to Jennie Lupiss et al. on North Margin street near Thacher street, to Giomarina Montissano. There are 2127 square feet of land taxed for \$5300, which is part of the total assessment of \$15,300.

Francesco Collechio et al. are the buyers of a 3 1/2 story brick house and lot containing 770 square feet at 207 Endicott street near Kerr square. Joseph Paul made the deal. The assessors say it is \$4900, of which \$3200 is land value.

One of the South End properties sold was owned by Charles F. Cutler at 400 Massachusetts avenue, near Columbus street. It was bought by Alta R. Shapira and consists of a 4-story and basement swell-front brick house and 1908 square feet of land. All valued at \$10,000.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston is still buying property on West Canton street, having recorded title to 93 and 97 West Canton street, being a 4-story frame dwelling on lot of land extending through to 24 Fabin street on which stands a 4-story brick house. The land aggregates 2250 square feet, is taxed for \$3400 and the total assessment in \$6700. Sarah Rubinstein conveyed title.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Elsa A. Nelson is the new owner of the premises at 17 Leslie street, between Center and Dix streets, taxed in the name of Clara W. Peterson. It is a single frame house and 4000 square feet of land. All assessed for \$6300, land value being \$1000.

Herbert W. Carter purchased from Edwin L. Whitney a frame dwelling house on Standish street, near Harvard street. There is a ground area of 5100 square feet valued at \$1500 included in the assessment of \$6000.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the frame dwelling 67-69 Sawyer avenue, near Cushing avenue, together with 4000 square feet of land. It is taxed \$4000 on improvements and \$1000 on the lot. Mary A. Sheehan buys from Sarah E. Bixby.

BRIGHTON CONVEYANCE

M. Josephine Snow has taken title for use of others, from Jerry E. Stanton, trustee, et al., to premises 311 Cambridge street, corner of Mansfield street, consisting of a frame dwelling and 5500 square feet of land. All assessed for \$4900, including land value of \$1900.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

There was considerable improvement in the real estate market last week over the previous week's report, and an encouraging tone given to the market by the class of investors taking title to property. Tuesday was the best day of the week from the point of volume, there being almost half a million dollars invested in mortgages alone.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending March 1, 1913.

TRANSACTIONS

Trans. actions Mtrs. Mtrs. of Feb. 24 52 25 \$120,929 Feb. 25 86 54 430,590 Feb. 26 55 29 373,402 Feb. 27 85 38 338,563 Feb. 28 93 46 287,501 Mar. 1 93 46 287,501 Same week, 1912 523 261 1,752,420 Same week, 1911 461 233 2,339,220 Week Feb. 22, 1913 413 204 831,280

SUFFRAGISTS AT STATE HOUSE

INDIANAPOLIS—Woman suffragists planned to gather in the State House this afternoon and march several hundred strong on House and Senate in a silent and dignified demonstration in support of a votes-for-women amendment to the state constitution. The women admitted they have no hopes of the petition being adopted.

FOR CULLOM A COMMISSIONER

OKLAHOMA CITY—State Insurance Commissioner Perry A. Ballard and State Auditor Giles Farris were indicted Saturday by a grand jury. The former was impeached by the House of Representatives on a charge of accepting a bribe of \$200 in issuing a permit to a company, and Col. Carroll A. Dovel, appointed a brigadier-general, and no action was taken on either.

STATE OFFICIALS INDICTED

WASHINGTON—More of Mr. Taft's appointments to the army, navy and allied services were confirmed by an extraordinary session of the Senate Sunday evening. A controversy developed over the nominations of Maj. Beecher B. Ray, who was appointed a lieutenant colonel, and Col. Carroll A. Dovel, appointed a brigadier-general, and no action was taken on either.

LOCK HAVEN

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.—Sublette defeated Santa Fe in the election held recently to relocate the county seat of Haskell county. Nearly all of the 600 votes in the county were polled. Sublette receiving only 11 less than 60 per cent of the vote cast. The county seat will be moved immediately to Sublette from Santa Fe. Sublette is on the new railroad being built southwest from Dodge City.

APPOINTMENTS ARE CONFIRMED

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LOCK HAVEN

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.—Situated on the banks of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, midway between Philadelphia and Buffalo, surrounded by verdant and protecting mountains beyond which lie beautiful and productive valleys, Lock Haven, with a population of 8000, is one of the most picturesque little cities in the state. Here are located the Central State Normal school, five brick plants, silk mill and paper mill of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, where for years has been manufactured all the paper on which the United States postage stamps are printed. The Odd Fellows' building is in the forefront at the right, in the picture, while the Elks' home is in the forefront at the left.

WARSHIP PLAN OF MR. BORDEN IS CONDEMNED

Canadian Editor Primarily Against War, but Thinks Dominion Should Control Its Own Affairs—Has No War Debt

URGES PEACE UNION

Affairs in Canada were discussed by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, this morning at the Hotel Bellevue.

Later Dr. Macdonald was the guest of the Pilgrim Publicity Society at a luncheon at the American house. He will speak again this evening at Ford hall, an arrangement which necessitates his giving up seeing the inaugural exercises in Washington tomorrow, which he had planned to see. He will go to Washington later in the week, however.

The provincial government led by Mr. Macdonald wants to contribute three dreadnoughts to the British navy," said Dr. Macdonald. "The opposition, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, favors the expenditure of the same amount of money for a Canadian fleet, to be under Canadian control except in time of war, when it would be available for service under the British admiralty.

"For myself, I am absolutely opposed to a contribution either of money or battleships. Like all true Liberals, I stand for Canadian control of Canadian affairs.

The redistribution of seats in the Canadian Parliament would mean a large increase in the number of Liberals. Therefore the government is unlikely to allow it.

The western provinces would have many new constituencies created, which would be largely Liberal and favorable to better trade relations with the United States, which the Conservatives defeated in the reciprocity election.

"It is still uncertain whether the naval issue will be forced to the country, either under a plebiscite or in a general election. The Liberals could do it by holding up the debate and stopping supplies."

At the Ford hall meeting last night, Dr. Macdonald stirred much enthusiasm by his references to Canada and the United States in regard to the peace movement.

Dr. Macdonald, an earnest advocate of the world peace movement, spoke on war.

War brings about a reversal of evolution, he said, for it always takes away the most fit and leaves those who are less efficient.

Dr. Macdonald said that while many men, supposed to be great, believe that war makes a nation great, he himself knew that it makes a nation poor.

After reviewing the present financial condition of each of the great nations, owing to their war debts and the current expense of keeping up their war preparations, he said that 70 per cent of the annual revenue of the United States government goes to pay debts left by the civil war, or to support the present military establishment.

Canada, on the other hand, he said, is the only large country in the world that never had a war and has no war debt for her people to be taxed to pay.

Great Britain is taxed \$400,000,000 this year," he added, "for the support of her army and navy, besides having a huge war debt to pay interest on."

He cited as proof that war and armaments are unnecessary the fact that there is not a fort, a soldier or a war vessel along the border between the United States and Canada, and he said that this country and Canada must stand for the redemption of the world from the curse of war.

At these meetings by the Brotherhood of Tailors. These will be followed by a mass meeting in Union square to protest against the settlement.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT DENOUNCED

NEW YORK—Agreement under which the garment workers' strike, which has been in progress for two months, was declared off last week, was denounced at three mass meetings Sunday night.

Three parades were arranged for today at these meetings by the Brotherhood of Tailors. These will be followed by a mass meeting in Union square to protest against the settlement.

DESIGNER'S INITIAL ALLOWED ON COIN

WASHINGTON—The designer of the new 5-cent piece, James E. Fraser, has received permission by the secretary of the treasury to place the initial "F" on the side of the new coin.

The designer of the Lincoln cent placed his three initials in a conspicuous place on the coin. The secretary of the treasury, after 28,000,000 of these cents had been coined, gave directions that the initials be removed.

When the design for the new 5-cent piece was accepted by the secretary, Mr. Fraser was granted permission to place one initial on the coin. This was granted.

The secretary of the treasury has no idea of withdrawing the new coin from circulation.

NIAGARA FALLS ACT EXTENDED

WASHINGTON—Extension for one year of the provisions of the Burton act, regulating the development of electric power at Niagara Falls is provided in a resolution passed by the House Sunday night. The resolution would amend the law to increase the amount of Canadian developed power allowed to be imported into the United States from 180,000 horsepower to 250,000 horsepower.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Were it not for the plentiful supply of fresh groundfish received at T wharf during the past few days, dealers prices would soar today. Only three vessels arrived at the pier today. Under ordinary conditions a large fleet arrives Monday. One of the arrivals, the Sylvia, had a good sized fare. The rest were small. Prices remained firm, however, only slightly above normal, hake quotations being most noticeable: Arrivals, Frances V. Sylvia, 27,000 pounds; Flavilla, 7000, and Priscilla, 4000. The Sylvia also had 700 pounds halibut. Quotations per hundredweight follow: Steak cod, \$7.75; market cod, \$4.75; haddock, \$6.50; pollock, \$4.50; large hake, \$8.75, and medium hake, \$6.25.

Capt. Carter Perry of the schooner Frances V. Sylvia, which reached T wharf today from Georges, reports the loss of five feet of the main boom of the schooner two weeks ago, when it slatted against the rigging. A dory was also smashed on the trip when a lurch of the craft sent the anchor through its wooden sides.

When the White Star line steamship Arabic, which is due here Thursday with about 700 passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, was 920 miles east of Cape Race, or about two days out of the latter port, a wireless message was despatched giving the vessel's position at 8 p. m. Friday. The message was picked up at the Cape Race station, though it is believed it must have been relayed by other vessels in the Atlantic. The Arabic was about 1800 miles from Boston when the wireless was sent.

Although due to arrive in Boston today, the Leyland line steamship Devonian, Captain Trant, will not reach her berth at East Boston before tomorrow afternoon from Liverpool, according to wireless advices received here today. The liner was 520 miles east of Boston lightship at 6 p. m. Sunday and was encountering adverse conditions.

There are 30 cabin passengers on the Devonian, among whom are Capt. H. Norman Poker, T. Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cookson, A. G. Duke, F. W. Heath, Arthur Johnson, T. N. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. George Stephenson and A. J. Wood.

On her recent trip from here the Leyland liner picked up the disabled steamship Mexico and towed the vessel in to Halifax, a distance of 380 miles. The amount of the salvage has not yet been determined, but it is expected to exceed \$50,000.

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RUBBER STRIKERS GET MONEY

AKRON, O.—The 17,000 rubber workers who have been on strike here for nearly a month were encouraged today by the announcement of Edward Shultz, acting treasurer of the Central Labor Union, that \$35,000 a week will be given by the American Federation of Labor as a strike fund. A national rubber workers' union, of the 75,000 men in that industry, is the American Federation.

By special request Miss Marjorie Soper of the American Federation of Labor, honorary state regent, was presented to the Massachusetts Society. The presentation was made by Mrs. Soper, who is president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

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Latest News of the Industries and Railways

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS OF PEOPLE'S GAS PER METER

Last Year's Returns the Smallest of Any Twelve Months' Period Yet Reported, but Showing Is Creditable Considering Lower Rate for Product

The gross and net earnings of People's Gas of Chicago were the smallest per meter in 1912 of any year reported, the net per meter being \$1 less than in 1911 and over \$5 less than in 1904. Gross earnings per meter were 56 cents less than in 1911 and nearly \$5 less than in 1904. The number of meters connected at the end of the year and the gross, operating expenses and net per meter for ten years have been as follows:

Meters	Gross	Exp.	Net
1902	247,759	\$24.10	\$18.33
1903	359,327	33.43	17.01
1904	376,051	32.67	17.50
1905	392,397	29.79	17.52
1906	392,397	29.49	17.32
1907	409,684	29.29	17.53
1908	406,615	29.32	17.12
1909	522,336	29.72	17.41
1910	542,336	29.73	17.41
1911	573,118	28.57	17.92
1912	573,118	28.57	16.03

The feature of this exposition of the earnings of People's Gas is that the operating expenses per meter are almost stationary, the fluctuation having been only 80 cents per meter in nine years. The gross sales of gas per meter in 1905 were \$3.50 more than in 1911, but it cost the same per meter for operation. If the number of meters installed in 1912 had represented the same gross sales per meter as in 1903, and they had been operated at the same expense per meter as in 1909, the gross sales of the company would have been \$19,543,324 instead of \$16,370,936; the operating expenses would have been \$9,811,780 instead of \$10,267,620 and the net earnings would have been \$9,731,544 instead of \$6,103,316, an increase of \$3,628,288 or 60 per cent, and an increase in the surplus for dividends of over 10 per cent on the 350,000 shares outstanding.

The price of gas was reduced in February, 1906, from \$1 per 1000 cubic feet to 85 cents and the gross per meter decreased nearly \$3 in that year, or exactly 8.8 per cent. Only 8 per cent was saved in the operating expense per meter and the net per meter decreased \$2.75 or nearly 18 per cent. The price was again fixed by the court at 80 cents in August, 1911, and the gross per meter in 1912 under 80-cent gas was \$1.15 less than in 1910 under 85-cent gas and the net per meter \$1.23 less as expenses increased eight cents.

From these figures it is possible to esti-

EARNINGS OF AMERICAN CAN SHOW GROWTH

NEW YORK—There has been much criticism of American Can Company recently concerning issue of 5 per cent gold notes to reimburse it after payment of back dividends on the preferred stock out of surplus.

Earnings have shown remarkable growth since organization, due to the large number of different kinds of products manufactured. The company makes over 40,000 different products, and very few are ever used twice. The largest number of one class made is that of the common fruit, vegetable and fish can. More than 2,000,000,000 were made last year, and this is expected to increase in 1913, due to increased population. The designing department is constantly finding new uses for tin containers, and has ready to market a can the body of which is of fiber and top and bottom of tin for the cereal and biscuit trade. There is already a good demand. The Can Company will use sealing machinery to users of this can.

A recent product which is already making money is the new adding machine put out last fall. There is a good profit on it, and the demand is good. The shops will be able to turn out between 400,000 and 450,000 a year.

The Can company employs 15,000, has a very accurate cost system, and saves a considerable amount each year by determining its scrap, as tin sells for 50 cents per pound at present. A lower tariff would aid it, as in case of a reduction in import duty it could obtain its raw materials cheaper, either abroad or in this country. The company has never yet had any labor troubles. It has no competitors in most of its lines and obtains fair prices.

COPPER PRICES MOVE UPWARD

Electrolytic copper prices have again been readjusted, this time advancing to 15 cents from 14 1/4 to 14 1/2 cents.

The improvement has come about as the result of a materially better demand from consumers with depleted stocks.

Demand for finished goods has apparently increased during the past week, for manufacturers have been importuning producers to anticipate deliveries for millions of pounds.

Last week there were requests that some March copper be shipped before end of February, while others have called for delivery of April copper during current month.

May copper has been marketed to some extent, and demand for that month is becoming stronger.

BAR SILVER PRICE'S

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50 cents, up 1/4 cent; Mexican dollars 48 cents, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 27 7-16d., up 1/4d.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada produced 240,000 barrels of oil in 1912, compared with 288,632 barrels in 1911.

Railroads of the United States ordered 141,000 tons of rails, 26,000 cars and 524 locomotives in February, their orders calling for 650,000 tons of steel products.

Union Land & Cattle Company, \$5,000,000 capital, has been incorporated in Nevada to combine all the largest land and cattle companies in Nevada and California, comprising nearly a half-million acres of land and many hundred thousand head of cattle.

Alexander Smith & Co., carpet manufacturers, Yonkers, N. Y., distributed Saturday to employees who have been in their employ 10 years or more 10 per cent of their respective salaries for six months ending Dec. 31 last. Since September, 1911, the company has distributed over \$200,000 to employees.

London estimate of petroleum production in 1912 gives 29,357,000 metric tons for the United States, compared with 29,352 in 1911; Russia, 9,180,000, compared with 9,066,250; Mexico, 3,200,000, compared with 1,873,552; Dutch East Indies, 1,480,000, compared with 1,670,608. Pennsylvania's production is estimated at 8,000,000 barrels in 1912 to \$12,500,000 in 1912.

Value of imports of India rubber, and substitutes therefor, was, in 1902, \$25,500,000 and in 1912, \$11,000,000, while exports of India rubber manufacturers grew from \$4,000,000 in 1912 to \$12,500,000 in 1912.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World

YALE BASEBALL PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING

New Coaching System Which Is Proving Very Successful and Abundance of Material Show Chances for Winning Nine

SQUADS ENTHUSIASTIC

NEW HAVEN.—With an abundance of veteran material again available for the team, a new coaching system which is already giving every indication of success, and a new cage sufficiently adequate to supply the demands of indoor training, Yale baseball outlook this year is unusually bright. The squads began training in the cage over a month ago with an enthusiasm which has seldom been seen at Yale. It is only through the successful working of the new system of coaching recently adopted that the great number of candidates are being given proper attention. Over 150 men are practising daily under the direction of Head Coach Quinby, Assistant Coach Tommery and Captain Blossom '14.

The squad this year is divided into two parts. Judging from their past performances in baseball here, the coach picked out the 30 most promising candidates who make up the first university squad. The second squad includes all the other candidates who are in charge of Assistant Coach Tommery.

Of the men who received their insignia last season for playing against Harvard or Princeton no less than 11 are trying for places on the team again this year. Besides this array of veterans there is an abundance of good material from last year's freshmen nine which promises to make the competition for places on the team unusually keen. Among these Reilly '15, captain of his freshman team and Ripley, pitcher, at present appear almost certain of finding positions on the first team. Reilly will undoubtedly play third, made vacant by the graduation of Captain Merritt last June. Ripley pitched on the freshman team here, having distinguished himself by holding Princeton's freshman team to no hits and no runs. Should Ripley recover his last year's form he will undoubtedly be a big factor in making Yale's team this season a success.

In spite of the fact that no less than five veterans of last year's varsity pitching staff are available for use that department is at present giving the coaches much concern. Scott '13, a veteran of two seasons, is a steady pitcher, but is not at all brilliant. S. Leiman '13S, Gile '14, and Dyer '14, are brilliant at times but very erratic. Should either of these men succeed in developing more control, he would rank well among the best college pitchers of the country.

For catcher the same difficulty presents itself—an abundance of material none of which approaches the standard set by Yale catchers in past years. Cornish '14, a veteran of three seasons, is a steady pitcher, but is not at all brilliant. S. Leiman '13S, Gile '14, and Dyer '14, are brilliant at times but very erratic. Should either of these men succeed in developing more control, he would rank well among the best college pitchers of the country.

The other positions on the team are sure to be stronger than they have been in many seasons. Both the infielders and outfielders combine good hitting ability with brilliant fielding. Three veterans, Ridell '13S, Harpham '14, and Captain Blossom '14, will probably be found in their old positions at first, second and short all season, with Reilly '15, on third. Thus far Shear '15, has been giving every indication of making a strong bid for one of the infield positions. In the outfield Yale will have Schofield '13 and McGee '13, of last year's team with an abundance of other good material that promises to make the competition for places on the first team exciting.

NEWARK PLAYERS OFF TOMORROW

NEW YORK.—About a dozen members of the Newark International league baseball team will start for their spring training camp at Savannah, Ga., tomorrow. The party will leave this city on the City of St. Louis of the Savannah day line. Manager Harry Smith will not accompany the team, he being at Hot Springs, where he has been working out with George Bell and Prince Gaskell.

SOCCER PLANS FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Plans for the organization of a soccer football team at Dartmouth next spring are being made as the result of the interest shown last fall in scrub games. Henry A. Taylor of Brooklyn is back of the plan. An interfraternity league for class games seems assured.

Blue's Baseball Leader Has Record Squad Out for Varsity Positions



CAPT. JOHN T. BLOSSOM '14
Yale varsity baseball team

ENTRIES BEING MADE FOR LONG POWER BOAT RACE

Two Are Already Actually Made With Promises of Several Others for the Philadelphia-Bermuda Contest in June

PHILADELPHIA.—Much pleasure is being expressed by the race committee of the Philadelphia Yachtmen's Club, promoter of the annual Philadelphia-to-Bermuda race to be started from this city on June 7, with its success in obtaining entries for the event. Commodore Lagen of the yachtsmen's club and former Commodore J. G. N. Whitaker, along with a number of others, have obtained one bona fide entry in addition to Commodore Lagen's Dream, the winner of last year's race, and have been promised one of two other entries. The race this year will again be a contest for the James Gordon Bennett cup and a \$1000 cash prize.

The one positive entry is that of the Barbara II, the handsome cruiser of W. M. Duncan, vice-commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club of New York. A number of other entries are pending with the probabilities that one or more will be signed and closed within a few days. The entering of the boat of Vice-Commodore Duncan carries with it conditions which add a peculiar interest in the big race. Commodore Lagen is anxious to have the cup come to the Yachtmen's Club of Philadelphia a second time, and still more anxious that it be won again by his boat, the Dream, which would place him in a position of looking forward with considerable hope to win it a third time, when it would remain the property of the Philadelphia club, perhaps.

He has signed former Commodore Whitaker as assistant navigator on the Dream in the coming race. The latter is one of the ablest ocean navigators in this vicinity, having won many long distance races with his former boat, the Llys.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Pennsylvania State varsity wrestling team defeated Cornell, Saturday, 5 bouts to 2.

ooo—

The Princeton freshman basketball five defeated the Yale freshmen, Saturday, 22 to 7.

ooo—

The West Point Academy basketball five defeated New York University, Saturday, 29 to 21.

ooo—

The Harvard varsity wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 14 bouts to 5.

ooo—

The Annapolis Academy wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 14 bouts to 5.

ooo—

The Annapolis Academy gymnastic team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 32 points to 22.

ooo—

The Hockey Club hockey seven defeated St. Nicholas in an Amateur Hockey League game, Saturday, 4 to 2.

ooo—

The Cornell varsity basketball five, champions of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, defeated Dartmouth College, Saturday, 27 to 25.

ooo—

The Wesleyan varsity basketball five defeated Williams, Saturday, 21 to 7. It was Wesleyan's sixth straight victory over Williams in three years.

ooo—

W. J. Travis won the qualifying gold medal and the Havana cup, Saturday, in the first golf tournament on the links of the Havana, Cuba, Country Club.

ooo—

The Cornell varsity fencing team defeated Annapolis, Saturday, in a dual meet, 5 bouts to 4. Wadman of Cornell won every bout in which he took part.

ooo—

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia defeated George Brooke and Wilson Potter of the same city in a doubles court tennis match Saturday, 2-6; 6-2; 0-6; 6-2; 6-3.

ooo—

The Boston Athletic Association 3120-yard relay team established a new world's record in a special race with Dartmouth College, Saturday, covering the distance in 6m. 59s. The team was made up of S. D. Caldwell, E. F. Marceau, O. F. Hedlund and T. J. Halpin.

CHICAGO BOWLER TAKES THE LEAD

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. A. Spencer of Chicago won first place of the individual events at the American Bowling Congress tournament, yesterday, with a score of 658. J. Wagner of Cincinnati was second with 649. Wilson of Chicago went into fourth place with 642; Howley, who led on Saturday, being held to third place. Bliss, also of Chicago, is fifth, while John Kurlerman, Cincinnati, is sixth. In the two-man events Small and Drew of Chicago rolled into fourth place with 1205, the only score of the day above 1200. C. H. Wood and Al J. Leigh of Chicago are ninth among the leaders of the two-man events, while Murray and Wilson, also of Chicago, are in the select class.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONS, 1913

40-yard dash—E. A. Teschner, Phillips Exeter Academy..... 4.4-5s.
500-yard run—Irving T. Howe, Boston English high school..... 34.3-5s.
800-yard run—John Phillips, Exeter Academy..... 1m. 20.1-5s.
1000-yard run—Gregg Doherty, Phillips Exeter Academy..... 2m. 20.1-5s.
Mile run—Gaylord Goldsmith, Arlington high school..... 4m. 47s.
Running high jump—Lewis Compton, Phillips Exeter Academy..... 6ft. 16.5s.
30-pound weight—Clifton B. Hord, Phillips Exeter Academy..... 10ft. 10.5s.
45-yard hurdles—Mark Noble, Noble & Greenough..... 6.3-5s.

TEAM STANDING

Phillips Exeter..... 88
Newton High..... 4
Nobles School..... 11
Englewood High..... 61/2
Wellesley Academy..... 5
Arlington High..... 5
Powder Point..... 4

Malden High..... 2
Lowell High..... 31/2
Dartmouth High..... 1
Dover High..... 1
Alton School..... 1
Browne & Nichols..... 1/2

FIVE GAMES FOR YALE FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale freshman football schedule for 1913 provides for games with Worcester Academy here Oct. 4, with Phillips Exeter here Oct. 18, with Phillips Andover at Andover Nov. 1, with Princeton here Nov. 3 and at Cambridge with Harvard Nov. 15.

Amherst, Franklin and Tufts are given out; Cornell, Illinois, and players in the Wisconsin franchise, transferred to Fon du Lac, Bassano franchise and transferred to Princeton. Franklin and players of Columbia in South Atlantic league transferred to Charlestown, S. C.

B. A. A. TEAM MEETS STEWARTONS OF OTTAWA TONIGHT

Visiting Seven Will Give Spectators an Exhibition of Real Canadian Style Hockey and Individual Work in Arena Contest

The hockey game tonight between the B. A. A. and the Stewartons of Ottawa at the Boston Arena promises to be an exciting affair, for the Canadians are hopeful of defeating the local boys and the latter are confident they will be unable to.

The game will also be a contest in which the Stewartons will play the real Canadian style of hockey, that is individual work, while the B. A. A. seven will play what has been termed the American style, which is principally teamwork and passing.

This will be the first game of the B. A. A. team for over a week and the men have benefited by the rest. All are in excellent condition and they will put up a great battle against the Canadians. On Thursday night the Pilgrim A. A., which has come to the front so strongly by their sensational defeat of the Sherbrookes last week, will play the Frontenacs of Kingston, Ont., and on Saturday night, the B. A. A. seven will also play this Canadian team, thus giving local fans a line on the relative merits of the two local teams. The game tonight will start at 8:15 with the following lineup:

B. A. A.	STEWARTONS
Osgood, I. W.	Lew, Gilmore
Baldwin, C.	Smith
Hicks, R.	Dion
Shuttleworth, R. W.	Graham
McIntire, C. P.	Foster
Conant, P.	Fournier
Canterbury, G.	Hebert

The purpose of the gymnastic exhibition is largely educational, but it will be entertaining as well. There will be accommodations for 3000 spectators. Admission will be free, but by ticket only. Application for tickets may be made by mail only to the Municipal A. A. office with stamped envelope. No tickets at the office.

The features are to be a march-review of all participants, each class or group carrying a banner of its gymnasium or organization; class drills with dumb-bells, wands, free exercises by representatives of the various organizations, gymnastic dances and folk dancing in variety, apparatus work on horse, buck, bar, etc.; ground tumbling, hand balancing, pyramids, fencing drill and bouts, club swinging, obstacle races, potato races.

A special feature will be a military seal scaling contest between teams from the first and seventh companies, Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M., who will compete for a Municipal A. A. shield.

The participating organizations are: municipal gymnasiums, with a class composed of men representing eight city gymnasiums; Abraham Lincoln and girls' high schools; representing the public schools; Brookline municipal gymnasium; Boston Athletic Association gymnasium, Young Men's Christian Association, Posse Normal School of Gymnastics, Volkman School, North End Union, Roxbury Turnverein, Swedish Gymnastic Club and the Boy Scouts.

The committee of arrangements is composed of Baroness Rose Posse, chairman; Oliver L. Hebert, general manager; Christian Eberhard, floor director; James L. Walsh, Ernst Hermann, Dr. L. R. Burnett, Mrs. Agnes C. Bulger, Miss Hope W. Narey, assistant floor directors; Dr. A. E. Garland, chairman of committee on gymnastic contests, and E. B. Mero, secretary of Municipal A. A., ex-officio.

The race for the autumn cups will be sailed on Sept. 4 off Glen Cove. The rendezvous will be announced later, but it is sure to be some time early in August. While nothing official has been announced concerning the itinerary of the cruise, it is understood that the yachts probably will meet either at New London or Newport, and race around Cape Cod to Marblehead.

The race for the fall cup will be held on May 10, also off Glen Cove.

The race for the spring cup will be held on Aug. 19, also off Glen Cove. The rendezvous will be announced later, but it is sure to be some time early in August. While nothing official has been announced concerning the itinerary of the cruise, it is understood that the yachts probably will meet either at New London or Newport, and race around Cape Cod to Marblehead.

The race for the summer cup will be held on Aug. 26, also off Glen Cove. The rendezvous will be announced later, but it is sure to be some time early in August. While nothing official has been announced concerning the itinerary of the cruise, it is understood that the yachts probably will meet either at New London or Newport, and race around Cape Cod to Marblehead.

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THE HOME FORUM

Use of Book Learning

LET no man deride the value of book associations. In books one has the companionship of the best men and women of all time. He learns to look at human experience from the highest viewpoint that the race reached at its several stages. How can one understand the war in Macedonia who knows nothing of the history back of it? What light on the present things a knowledge of even the far glorious past of Greece may throw. Who can estimate clearly the meaning of the modern propaganda for the referendum to the people who has not studied the working of this method in past experiments in democracy? Not that one is to conclude that the present experiment must have the same outcome; but no one can know the pitfalls of any measure proposed modernly for the betterment of human conditions, and its advantages, too, so well as those who have entered into the sober judgment of history on past human experience in the same things, tried out in different times and under different conditions.—Mary Stanhope.

Praise for "Society Woman"

It may be said of the "society woman" of today that she is a distinct factor for good because she cannot possibly be moved by any impulse of personal gain, asserts a writer in *Harpers Bazaar*. The element of self-advancement is eliminated from her work. She works generally for others and not for herself. She does not strive for wealth. She is a voluntary public servant, and the public is fast awakening to the unselfishness of her position.

Every call of duty is a test of fitness. If we could so see it our fidelity might be largely increased.—*Baptist Standard*.

TRUE SUSTENANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE age of materialism is passing. Among all lines of human endeavor, social, economic, industrial, there is felt the impulse toward better conditions. Mankind has become quickened, stirred from its lethargic slumber, made to realize that the "flesh-pots of Egypt" do not and cannot satisfy. This newly awakened aspiration for better things seeks to find expression in altruistic work, philanthropic enterprises, all the thousand and one plans for social betterment. But even these efforts to be helpful fail to satisfy completely. Why? Is it not because they do not reach the root of the trouble? Is the real quest understood, even by the most eager seekers?

Hundreds of years ago the prophet Amos uttered a word of warning: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord. And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it." Philosophers, educators, physicists, men trained in methods of research, in tracing phenomena back to their efficient causes, have in the past overlooked to a

He that believes God's Word overcomes all, and remains secure everlastingly against all misfortunes.—Martin Luther.

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large extent the fact that social unrest springs from one root and one only—the human aspiration toward higher ideals. Underlying all these physical activities and this mental uneasiness is the hunger for Truth, for "hearing the words of the Lord." In fulfillment of the promise, the "famine" is upon the land.

After years of indulgence in all that human experience can afford of pain and pleasure, after countless disappointments and griefs, mankind is at last becoming conscious of its real need, of its true nature. It is beginning to see that all the discord in life arises from a false concept of man and of his relation to God. Like the cave-men of the ancient allegory so imprisoned that they saw only shadows of people passing behind them and thought these shadows the real objects so mortals have long been dwellers in the cave of materialism, accepting as realities the shifting sense dreams which constitute human existence.

While admitting theoretically the Biblical statement that man is made in the image and likeness of God, mankind has never seriously set itself to consider just what this means, what it implies still less attempted to work out life's problems from this basis; but now mortals are driven to look beyond the fleeting things of sense, to "seek the word of the Lord." A sage of old to whom a glimpse of reality had come, once wrote, "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee," and in later years, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, voiced the same truth: "When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding in God, good, and needing no other consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 264).

Now, having found that the husks of materiality can furnish no true sustenance, having "come to himself," what is the next step for the repentant mortal to take? He must arise and go to his Father, eternal Truth and Love. Acknowledging that his erroneous concepts, his wrong thoughts have caused all his misery, he must consciously and deliberately change them. He must arrest the illusive, misleading impressions at the threshold of consciousness and refuse them entrance. His work must be both destructive and constructive. False concepts must be repudiated and cast out, right thoughts must be sedulously cultivated and held steadfastly.

This new temple of being which all Christian Scientists are trying to build is founded on unchanging Principle, the allness of God and logically consequent, the unreality of evil, of sin, sickness and death. As in a material building each bit of wood or brick must be just right to fit into its proper place, so each thought must be truly and right. What we see, humanly speaking, is a picture of thought thrown on the screen of time and space, so if there is a condition of inharmony in our life, whether it takes the shape of disease or any other discordant form, we may know that it is simply a reflection of the wrong thoughts we have been harboring, consciously or unconsciously. We need

Selecting Tall Vases

The commonest fault with tall flower-jars is their lack of an adequate base, a fact which leads them to fall over too easily. In selecting the vase, this is an important point to give attention. In general, the base should be broader than the top, for, when in use, the flowers projecting high above it make any top-heaviness more pronounced, and trouble results.

Hartley Coleridge.

Growth of Rural Delivery

When President Cleveland retired from office rural free delivery was only an experiment, the public is reminded by Everybody's. Today there are upward of 40,000 carriers traveling more than a billion miles a year, carrying mail to the rural population.

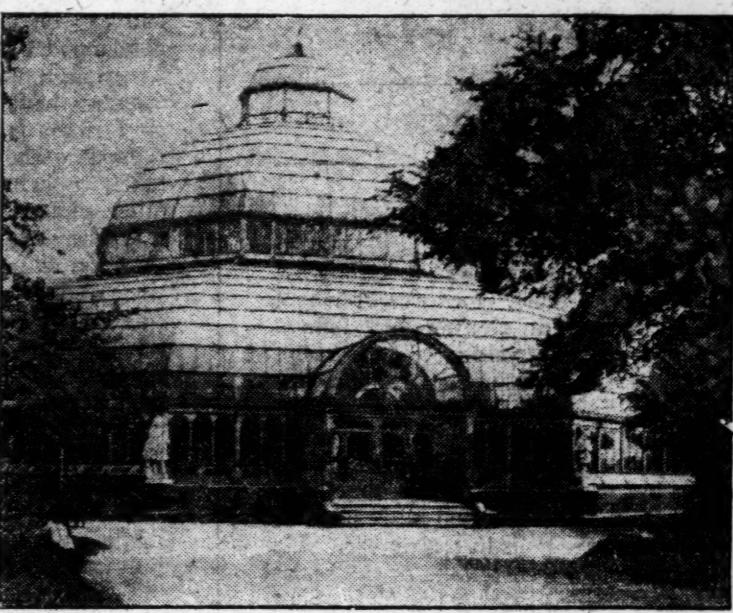
Extravagance and Cost of Living

Our first impulse is to rule out of court the person who denies the high cost of living. But we ought first to see if he hasn't something to say that will help us in wrestling with the problem. Dr. George K. Holmes, who has been studying the question for the agricultural department at Washington, has figures to prove that the price of many things are not unprecedented, but are high by reason of comparison with an era of low prices in the later years of the '80s and throughout the '90s. He shows for example, says Leslie, that the farm price of beef was higher from 1881 to 1885 and from 1896 to 1900 than in any subsequent year except 1911 and 1912. Other factors to which this government expert refers as being responsible for high living cost are the luxuries and pleasures now demanded as a matter of course by every one. During the last decade the scale of extravagance on which we live has risen equally with the increased cost of living. Dr. Holmes mentions the motion picture show, the card-party, prize, the automobile, tipping, buying on credit and in small packages, buying by telephone and demanding free delivery as some of the changes in general habits, all of which have helped to swell the cost of living.

It is thought that the idea of the screw was obtained from the twisted tusk of the narwhal, a curious kind of fish of the whale family, says the Children's Magazine. At first harpoons and arrow-heads were made in the shape of a twisted narwhal's horn, and then a clever Greek, Archimedes, used a twisted hollow tube to lift water from a river and irrigate the dry land. This was, no doubt, the first use of the idea which is now of importance to all engineers.

LIVERPOOL PARKS NEAR TO THE PEOPLE

LIVERPOOL, as befits a city of its size and population, is well equipped with public parks and playgrounds, which, needless to say, are much appreciated by the citizens. They are situated so as to be easily accessible from any of its suburbs. In fine weather especially when the city bands perform, as they do frequently, these open spaces are thronged by all classes of people. Under the management of the parks and gardens committee of the corporation, and private persons, are Sefton park, Princes park, Newsham park, Sefton park, Stanley park, and Calderstones park. In addition there are extensive playgrounds, in various parts of the city, and open spaces, such as Kensington gardens, have been made in some of the most crowded places. The Palmhouse in Sefton park was presented in 1896 by Yates Thompson, at a cost of £12,000. It is over 70 feet high and is surmounted by a bright copper weather-vane representing the ship of Columbus. The Palmhouse contains some beautiful statuary.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

PALMHOUSE IN SEFTON PARK, LIVERPOOL, ENG.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

LAKE IN NEWSHAM PARK, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

SHORTER SESSIONS IN SCHOOLS

Is it necessary for a child to spend five hours a day in school? This is one of the questions of the hour which sounds clearly the note of a new educational ideal. It is found in cases where for one reason or another—crowded rooms or the introduction of manual training—the hours devoted to book work in school are shortened for the individual child, that the children actually accomplish as much in the shorter hours in many cases as they did when a longer period was devoted to a given subject. Now it would seem that here is a hint for the relief alike of teachers and pupils.

In all gatherings of thoughtful teach-

ers where excellent ideas for child culture are put forth the corollary of every helpful plan invariably is, "But what can you do with such large classes?" It may almost be said that until the teachers can have the number of children in the class cut in half any new ways and devices are futile. The teachers are already doing the best they can under the handicap of twice as many children to care for as can fairly be attended to.

Consequently many educators are asking if a more general experiment of the shorter session might not be feasible to relieve this overwork and overtesting of the teachers. The comparative success of schools where with small classes and shorter hours pupils sometimes make more rapid progress than in crowded classes hints that to send children to school for, say, three hours, and thus make all classes into two, requiring of the public school teachers six hours' work under easier conditions instead of five under hard ones, might solve the problem for teachers and children alike. This dividing of the school work might with the smaller classes do away with much home work for the teacher, and so in the end work out more actual freedom for her. In some schools the hours are fewer in school, but more home study is required. It is urged that there is no harm in home study if the child has fewer hours in school. Home study tends to individual development, to independence, the part of the child. Of course, conditions vary in different schools. If there are schools in localities where it is better for the children to be under the care of teachers for the greater part of the day they might be watched over at play or study by a single teacher, who can handle a large number under such conditions, leaving the actual teaching work to be done in smaller groups.

Christ will never accommodate his morality to the times, nor to the inclination of men.—Adam Clark.

Work of the Bee

The bee and the spider, as compared by Dean Swift, are types of human thinking. The bee flies from flower to flower, collecting honey which is a delicious food for many others than itself alone. It is constantly in motion, constantly at work, seeking in every place where beauty smiles the rewards of faithful search. The spider remains quiet in a single spot, spinning the threads that are to snare a prey. There is no injury to the blossoms in the bee's happy employment. In general, besides distilling honey he stirs the pollen of the flower to action, and the reappearance of these flowers another season is in many cases supposed to depend on the hospitality they afford to the bee. The bee has a gay song, hint of the pleasure, as well as the assiduity of its toil. The bee provides for weeks to come and when its store is taken away goes busily to work to replenish it. There seems to be almost no limit to the bee's productive power.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Useful Little Invention

When a screw is being driven into a piece of wood, the pointed thread acts as a kind of chisel. It cuts a winding groove deep in the wood, and fills this groove with its metal thread. The thread has then a gripping force equal to that of hundreds of little teeth, and it is impossible to pull the screw out without first tearing away the wood. When a screw is driven into a metal groove, all the resistant power of the metal helps to prevent the screw being jolted or torn out.

It is thought that the idea of the screw was obtained from the twisted tusk of the narwhal, a curious kind of fish of the whale family, says the Children's Magazine. At first harpoons and arrow-heads were made in the shape of a twisted narwhal's horn, and then a clever Greek, Archimedes, used a twisted hollow tube to lift water from a river and irrigate the dry land. This was, no doubt, the first use of the idea which is now of importance to all engineers.

Picture Puzzle



What article of harness?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Salmon.

Action of the Sun

The towering Washington monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft, which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the center of the structure, and carrying a plumbum suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plumbum, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.—*Scientific American*.

A great deal is heard nowadays about spelling reform. School teachers are, however, daily engaged in this work. Here is an example of phonetic spelling from an essay on "My Mother" produced by a boy of 9: "My mother is buying kip today. She is making taty pye."

Telephone Etiquette

There are still a few people of the old regime who refuse to have a telephone in their house. This is because they dislike the discourtesies to which the wire subjects them. One who would venture to call upon a family at an unseasonable hour will call on the telephone, often interrupting breakfast or even dinner, insisting thus on an interview which might be refused at the door of the house. It has become indeed quite the rule now for the maid to answer the telephone, as she does the door, and inquire the caller's name and business before she announces the call to her mistress.

Invitations are given and accepted over the telephone. This gives rise to many mistakes. Telephone messages are left with some one else, than the person concerned and then forgotten. In many ways the telephone makes for time-saving and accuracy, but in some instances it works the other way. To use the telephone for anything else than quick business calls is in most communities a piece of selfishness. Other people are more than likely to be waiting, especially if one line or the other is a party line. The limitation in cities to five minutes for telephone calls is by no means unreasonable.

Of course, there is the other side. How much more business, social or more serious, is conducted with the telephone than could be done in the old way of writing letters and waiting for replies? On the whole, those who are annoyed by discourtesies on the part of their telephone correspondents may well be patient under this infliction, grateful for the enormous advantages the wire represents.

We are not owners of the Philippine islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development. Here again we are to set up the rule of right and justice.—Woodrow Wilson.

Once separate the idea of pardon from purity; once make it an exemption from outward punishment and not the admission of the reformed mind to favor and communion with God, and the doctrine of pardon becomes your peril.—Channing.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

Great

Sculptures

at Harrisburg

America ranks high in the world of art both in point of painting and sculpture. George Gray Barnard is a Pennsylvanian who, working in Paris, has won all kinds of honors there and at home. His work for the Capitol at Harrisburg is accounted of in various reports as of great power and beauty. It is strong without the rudeness which in much modern sculpture seems to trend away from the serene beauty of classic sculpture, and in point of composition, the balance of masses, it is especially notable. The group called the "Prodigal Son," lately exhibited in plaster replicas at New York, is from the great gathering of figures which represents the burdens of life borne through broken moral law. The other group shows the joys of life won through right labors. These sculptures are esteemed by critics as the most notable work of American sculpture and one of the great achievements of the time. In all there are some 30 of these figures of heroic size, that is, made to a scale of nine feet tall. The sculptor began with tiny sketches about two inches square, one containing 20 the other 12 figures, the whole planned as he meant to arrange the sculptured groups. These tiny sketches went through six stages of reproducing processes in paste, plaster and clay before they appeared in the final size in marble. The actual work was begun in 1903 and was set in place about a year and a half ago.

ADDRESS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 3, 1913

Exit President Enter Professor

AFTER twenty-five years of practically continuous federal service, judicial and administrative, William Howard Taft tomorrow will "come back to Yale," professor where hitherto he has been an alumnus and fellow. His successor in the presidency, conversely, mounts from a career mainly academic to one supremely political. Never has the republic seen anything corresponding to this situation. Mr. Taft's last words as President have indicated a magnanimity on his part toward critics and open and secret foes that has done much to make him much more popular now than he was when the people went to the polls in November. He has not substantially altered his opinions or convictions as the result of his defeat. His words to his prospective associates at Yale about the necessity of combining to resist those who would overturn established political precedents indicate that, as he teaches youth and as he appears at civic functions henceforth, he is still to be reckoned with as a conservative. Both his past record and his future duty he views with a certain aloofness or indifference to immediate criticism and a reluctance to be drawn into anything so undignified as personal enmities and recriminations. Such action tends to inspire respect, and makes his exit from high office worthy and gracious. Seldom, if ever, has transfer of office and personal power coincident with revolution in party ascendancy been effected, so far as the retiring official could shape it, with such courtesy and good will.

President Taft becomes a private citizen again, confident that time will give him juster rating as a political leader and statesman than he thinks the voters did last November. Many shrewd students of men and history, who were constrained by duty to vote against reelection of the Republican candidate, agree with this confident hope of the prospective Yale professor. As the obvious failures of Taft, the politician, recede, and as the historian separates those factors in Mr. Taft's defeat for which he was responsible from those for which his party was to blame, it will probably be found that he championed much in the way of wholesome innovation as well as holding on to time-tested traditions.

At the crisis of his career he allied himself with the wrong faction of his party, a mistake his successor is avoiding, being far shrewder and much nearer the people. In time, the nation will, we think, have to come to Mr. Taft's ideal of arbitration of all issues between nations and to his budget system of spending a revenue, gained, so far as the tariff is concerned, by duties determined by expert investigators. His method of combating business monopoly injustices has been vigorously applied. Its final indorsement by the American democracy is an open question. To decree competition, either by judicial order or by congressional statute, is one thing; to work it is quite another. Yet President Taft has done much to determine the feasibility of regulated combination.

Shedding Light on Money Problem

BEFORE the American people today no question awaiting decision is at once more important and complex than that of money in its higher economic sense. Money has been described as the vital fluid of commerce. Definitions of it have become so numerous in recent years, however, that they come trippingly to the tongue of nearly every student of current events. Ordinary people know money as the circulating medium, as the one commodity that is finally exchangeable for all other commodities. Money sets and keeps all the forces of modern human intercourse in action. Its influence upon life in the cottage is relatively as great as upon life in the castle. It is at once the product and the support of labor. It is the keystone of credit. Upon its fixity of value, its fluidity, its circulation, its distribution hang the prosperity of nations and the comfort of their peoples. By the vast majority of mankind its real nature and function is little understood. It is too often ignorantly regarded as an instrument especially designed for the use of governments, banks and capitalists. As a matter of fact, in its form of currency, it is intended to be and should be a public convenience. Its service to humanity is immeasurable; the freedom of that service should be jealously guarded, for the monopolization of money would be a crime against civilization, a curse to the human race.

It is highly essential, therefore, that at the present time the mass of the American people shall, by every possible and legitimate means, be led into a comprehensive understanding of the complex phases the money problem has taken on in their own country. More or less is known, by all newspaper readers, of the subject of banking and currency, for during the last few years the various bankers associations have discussed it freely, it has been handled exhaustively by the United States monetary commission, in the form of the Aldrich bill it has come before Congress; it has been editorially commented upon by the press; it has found its way into state and national politics. A vast amount of literature treats of it. There has been necessity, however, for a compendium that would deal with the subject popularly, that is to say, simply, while dealing with it thoroughly.

The Hon. Charles N. Fowler, for sixteen years a representative in Congress, for fourteen years a member of the banking and currency committee, and for eight years its chairman, has brought together under the chairmanship and general direction of "Uncle Sam," six fictitious persons, known respectively as Mr. Farmer, Mr. Lawyer, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Bunker, Mr. Laboringman and Mr. Manufacturer, in his book, "Seventeen Talks on the Banking Question," and in the early hours of seventeen nights he has given these an opportunity of discussing the money question in all its bearings. The discussion takes on the tone of a friendly but vigorous debate, and infused into it is the knowledge of the subject that the author has acquired through years of study and experience in public and private life.

This book seems to us worthy of wide reading and earnest consideration. Dealing with a subject of great moment, it simplifies complexities and gives to a dry matter a new and popular interest.

THE MORAL intervention of civilization appears to be what Mexico stands most in need of.

METHODS adopted by the champions of equal suffrage on both sides of the Atlantic have challenged and are challenging criticism. There is a wide difference of opinion concerning them. Many who favor the extension of the franchise to women are doubtful regarding the wisdom of some of the steps taken to bring it about. Putting aside all other phases of the aggressive campaign waged by the leaders of the movement, a question of present interest is whether the appearance of representatives of the suffrage movement in the inauguration procession, or in connection with the inauguration procession, is necessary to the advancement of the cause. Two statements made by representatives of the opposing forces among the women—those for and those against suffrage—go far toward typifying the general state of public opinion on the subject. One of these declares that the demonstration made in relation to the Washington ceremonial has "stirred up latent thought in regard to women's suffrage" as nothing else could have done; the other contends that the demonstration will do "absolutely no good." Perhaps a calm and impartial view of the matter will extract from the proceeding something more satisfactory.

Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Dickinson, and numerous others distinguished in the past of the suffrage cause, depended almost wholly upon intellectual agitation. They wrote and lectured through more than a generation, but they accomplished no tangible results. The equal suffrage cause has been propinquity before the American people for more than half a century. In the western states, where it has been made a practical political issue, the thoughts of men have been receptive and the cause has steadily gained ground. In the East—in the territory east of the Mississippi—where the theoretical rather than the practical side of the question has been pressed, it has until recently made but little headway. Who can reasonably question the present popular interest in the subject, East and West? And who can reasonably deny that this interest is due to the adoption of the more modern and more practical method of awakening public thought?

The demonstration of equal suffragists in connection with the inauguration ceremonies will, we think, focus public attention on the cause for which they are struggling. This will justify the method in the eyes of many. It still remains to be said, however, that, having focused public attention, the equal suffragists in this, and in all similar instances, must see to it that the publicity they are commanding is of a nature to be of advantage and not disadvantage to the movement. They have the eye of the nation, but the eye of the nation is critical.

The Press and War

STATESMEN of recent years have been wont to speak in far from complimentary terms of journalists' activity in times of threatened or actual war; and the rigor of the censorship now being exercised in the field where the Balkan allies and Turkey are nominally at war again is proof of this attitude. With this discrimination evident against the reporter type of journalist, is it not still somewhat unfair to indict the editor group as being incendiary and alarmist? Certainly the charge brought against the newspapers of the United States by a London journal, attributing to them an influence driving the United States to intervention in Mexico, is most unfair. With but one exception, and that expected and discounted by the public, there has been no clamor for war. President Taft has had to resist strong pressure making for intervention, but it has come from sources quite other than journalistic. Since the overturn of the Madero regime the loudest shouters for action by the northern republic have been lawmakers in Legislatures in the Southwest.

No! American journalism is not jingoistic, mercenary or brutal. Its patriotism has even been so broad of late as to take issue with Congress on a matter of national honor and side with Great Britain's interpretation of a treaty rather than with that put upon it by the state department, the President and Congress.

SLANTING penmanship has superseded vertical in the French schools. It will always be a question whether the typewriter would have made so much headway if the slanting system had been adhered to in all countries.

FOUR THOUSAND college students in the inaugural procession at Washington will have a meaning for thinking people entirely distinct from the attraction of the spectacular.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK and eminent French publicists, including the present ministers of war and marine, recently combined in a public gathering in Paris where plans for a suitable memorial to Wilbur Wright were discussed with enthusiasm and with final agreement. Previous to the luncheon there had been some rivalry between advocates of distinctly different proposals. That in some adequate way the republic, private donors and French aviators intend to mark the spot at Le Mans where the American pioneer made himself and his native country famous, is clear; and this will be done without in any wise disparaging the achievements of Santos-Dumont, Farman and Delagrange.

On this side of the ocean, plans had been made to comment with some severity on the failure of Americans to show in any similar way their appreciation of the Wright brothers, when news came from Columbus that, at last, Ohio was moving, and that ere long the city of Dayton would have a worthy permanent tribute to the men who have made the city famous throughout the world. For it not only was the audacity of the imagination and the physical courage of these men that enabled them to

Realize the illusive dream
That man had cherished from far distant days.

They had a simplicity and integrity of character, a modesty of demeanor, a contempt for publicity and fame, that made them singularly respected, whether among neighbors in Dayton or among men of eminence and distinction in Paris.

The Dayton memorial should be designed and executed by the finest of the American artists, and when ready to dedicate it should be made public property amid scenes that will register approval of the highest intellectual and spiritual forces of the nation, as will be the case in France with the memorial at Le Mans.

Suffrage at the Inauguration

It is not at all probable that the calmer thought of the country will share the perturbation reported to exist in legislative circles at the national capital with regard to certain "innovations" said to be contemplated by the new chief magistrate. There is little more than conjecture to support most of the rumors afloat concerning his plans; some of them will unquestionably turn out to be baseless. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, the truth of those receiving the greatest credence and attention—that he intends to use the President's room in the Capitol, not perfunctorily but actually, and that he is to invite Vice-President Marshall to attend meetings of his cabinet—it is difficult to see wherein they can lead to any harmful results.

The privileges of the President of the United States are very broad. Where there is no prohibition in his case it must be taken for granted that there is permission. The constitution—the only instrument by which his conduct can be regulated, since as executive his powers balance those of legislative and judicial branches—provides explicitly that: "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of the adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper." Many things that are not said here must be taken as implied. It is certainly the President's right to be present at the Capitol while Congress is in session, and to inform and to advise it with regard to "such measures as he shall judge necessary."

As to the cabinet. This body is his "official family," it is composed of "secretaries" of his own selection. As a collective organization it has no constitutional standing. The President may or may not act upon its advice. Nothing that it does is binding upon him. It is an administrative convenience simply. If Mr. Wilson desires the attendance of Mr. Marshall at cabinet meetings, either in his capacity of Vice-President or as a plain citizen, it is his unquestionable right to invite him. He may take counsel with the Vice-President as appropriately as with his secretary of state or his secretary of agriculture.

Because these rights or privileges have been in desuetude it does not follow that they are abandoned or that they cannot be asserted by any person holding the office of chief magistrate. With other rights and privileges, they have been, for one reason or another, disregarded by incumbents of the executive office. It is not always expedient to assert or to exercise a right. Should Mr. Wilson undertake to carry out these alleged plans, or either of them, he might find it the wiser policy soon to return to the usage of his predecessors, and, generally, to practices to which Washington and the nation are accustomed. But in the meantime he might not in any way have exceeded his authority.

IN the considerable change which the 4th of March brings to the United States Senate, the retirement of Winthrop Murray Crane is recognized as that of a legislator of unique quality and rare effectiveness. Massachusetts had found him an executive of commanding ability when, in 1901, she sent him to represent her in the highest legislative body, where she had accumulated a long record of distinction. As Governor, Mr. Crane had applied a great business ability to the direction of the intricate affairs of the commonwealth, with the result that new possibilities of achievement were revealed under his masterful hand. The national senatorial task was radically different for a man who was little given to public appearance, who avoided the spectacular, never mounted the forum, shrank from the gaze of his fellowmen. It might have been assumed that he was better suited to the executive than the legislative service. The confidence of the state was that Mr. Crane's exceptional capacity for accomplishment would find its field in the treatment of the great practical concerns of the nation. This confidence was complete, and the record of the twelve years has justified it fully and richly.

Our political history has supplied no parallel to the combination of modesty, amounting to self-effacement, and influence, reaching the level of control, that has been found in the junior senator. A large share in the management of his party's affairs, imposed upon him through the recognition of his unfailing efficiency, has subjected him to trying experiences in the turmoil which has latterly marked national politics. Wrong estimates of his intent and misrepresentation of his methods have given a severe test to, but have failed to weaken, the good nature that is one of his chief characteristics, and as rancor and passion find other objects and other places for their play, appreciation will gain in clearness and in strength for his unflagging service.

Estimating the changes that attend the passing of one Senate and the coming of another, the people of the state have cause for gratification that there has been chosen for Senator Crane's place at Washington one who has shown already somewhat of the same grasp of great affairs and an ability that has yet to be fully measured for diligent and high-minded service. The personality of Mr. Weeks is different from that of the man he succeeds, with a difference that diminishes in no degree the worth of either; but much the same confidence marks his succession that attended the beginning of Mr. Crane's senatorial career. May this confidence be as amply justified.

It is a fact worth remembering that in eighteen of the forty-eight American states the average wage of public school teachers is less than \$1 a day, for if it be kept well in view, justice must eventually reach both the teacher and the pupil.

THE youngest newspaper editor in Kansas is said to be a girl—a Miss Leah Kettle of the Austin Journal, a weekly publication. It is a decided compliment to her that home references to this fact have nothing of the apologetic about them.

It is difficult to see, as alleged, that interest in politics will keep women out of literary work. At least, certain phases of politics seem peculiarly conducive to the development of a taste for fiction.

THE new nickel brings with it the breeziness of the western plains. But this is not the first time that western breeziness has been put in circulation.

"Innovations" of the President- Elect

As Senator Succeeds Senator